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The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. LXXXIV.--NO. 26 VICTORIA B. C WEDNESDAY JULY 11 1900—TEN PAGES FORTY-SECOND YEAR

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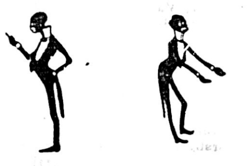

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Genuine
Summer
Beverage

Schlitz Beer

Hudson's Bay Co.

AGENTS.

HARD TO FIND !

Such another assortment of groceries in town as we have just now. Not the assortment of last month by any means, but always changing. Our prices do that.

ARMOUR'S DEVILED HAM, ...10 and 15c. tin
ENGLISH POTTED MEATS .. ..5c. tin
ENGLISH WORCESTER SAUCE ....10c. bottle
PURE GOLD TABLE JELLY,.. 10c. pkg
MANHATTAN AND MARTINI CLUB COCKTAILS.

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TO CANNERS AND OTHERS

We are fully stocked to supply you with DRY GOODS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS, OILCLOTHING, DUCKS, and DRILLS.
All orders shipped same day as received.
Write us for samples and Quotations.

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21, 23, 25, 27, 29 Yates street. VICTORIA, B. C.

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Marble Bay Lime.
(Trade Mark.)

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.

EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.

EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime.)

FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.

OUR "PLASTERERS'" BRAND IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

TENNIS GOODS.
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All kinds of the best Sheffield Cutlery, Shaving Materials, Brushes, Pocket Books, etc., at

78 GOVT St} **FOX'S.**

AUCTION

WELL KEPT FURNITURE, THOROUGHBRED RACING MARE, AND EFFECTS.

Thursday July 12, 2 p.m.

IN THE SALEROOMS, LANGLEY ST.

We are instructed to remove to our spacious and well lighted salerooms as above and sell by auction the following and other Valuable Furnishings, etc. Elegant White and Gold Enamelled Dressing Table and Wash Stand; very fine Iron and Brass Bedstead; Oak Bedsteads; Ash and Walnut Dressing Table, with large English Swing Glass, Hair and Other Box and Top Mattresses; Wire Mattresses; two handsome Toilet Services; Rattan and Other Arm Chairs; Oak and Walnut Rockers; Upholstered Rockers; Walnut Hall Chair; China Umbrella Stand; Oriental Vases; Fine Wicker Swing Cradle with Canopy Top; High Chair; Engravings in Oak Frames; Mahogany and Oak Centre Tables; Mahogany Reception Chair; Walnut Dining Table; Walnut large and fine lot of Best Granite Ware; Kitchen and Household Utensils, nearly new; Set Mrs. Potts' Irons; Fine Wringer; Wash Tubs and Stand; Brussels, Tapestry and Other Carpets; Carpet Squares; 20 yds. of Fine Linoleum; a large lot of Plates, Dishes, Jugs, and other Crockery, etc., etc.

Also, on account of whom it may concern, the well-known thoroughbred racing mare "IONE" one of the fastest running mares on the coast and a most valuable animal for racing or breeding purposes; aged 5 years; sound, kind and gentle.

Terms Cash.

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83
LEADS THEM ALL.

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AGENTS.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
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OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Premium Income $4,206,040.00
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ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.
General Agents for British Columbia.

Houde's
STRAIGHT CUT
Cigarettes
Manufactured by
B. HOUDE & CO.
QUEBEC
ARE BETTER THAN THE BEST.

IT COMES HIGH IN PRICE, BUT YOU MUST HAVE IT.
Mellor's Pure Mixed Paints
$1.75 PER GALLON.
J. W. MELLOR, - 76-78 Fort Street

NOTICE

The business of E. J. Saunders & Co. will, from this date, be carried on by The Saunders' Grocery Co., at the old premises, 39-41 Johnson Street.

VICTORIA, B. C., JULY 7th, 1900.

AUCTION

I will hold another large auction sale in my rooms, 77, 79, and 81 Douglas St.

Friday, July 13th
AT 2 P. M.,
OF DESIRABLE
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

This sale will include the contents of a well furnished eight roomed house, and other goods.
Particulars later.
WM. T. HARDAKER,
Telephone 693. The Auctioneer

Victoria Transfer Company
LIMITED.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.

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19, 21, 23 Broughton st., foot of Broad.
HACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS AND BUSSES SUPPLIED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
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NEW SPUDS
From our own ranch. Best on Market.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., Ltd.
CITY MARKET.

FIRE INSURANCE

Agents Scottish Union, Atlas, and Alliance.

MINING SHARES
For Sale in all British Columbia mines. Call at our office for quotations.

HOUSES AND LOTS
For Sale in all parts of the city. Four roomed cottage off Oak Bay Avenue cheap at $650.

A. W. MORE & CO.
86 GOVERNMENT STREET.

J. F. FOULKES & CO
MINING AND STOCK BROKERS.
Special Offerings:
Crow's Nest Pass Coal, Noble Five, Van Anda, Albion Iron Works Co. Debentures, C. P. N. Co., B. C. Electric Railway Co. and City Debentures.

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FOWL BAY.
Lots fronting sea, from $50.00 up. Agents for the townsites of Ladysmith, Allison, and Similkameen.

Dr. S. M. Hartman
DENTIST.
Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.
Office: 115 Government Street.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

From the Emperor

Extraordinary Message Said to Have Been Sent From Pekin.

Affirms That Chinese Government Had to Protect Boxers From Christians.

The Allies Lost Heavily in the Fighting At Tien Tsin.

London, July 11.—(4:15 a.m.)—"No authentic news from Pekin" is still the burden of the despatches from the Far East, and although the disposition is to believe the optimistic reports from Chinese sources, no real confidence is possible until the legations, if they are still in existence, are permitted to communicate with their governments. If, as alleged, the Boxer movement is losing ground in Pekin, it might have been supposed that the Boxers would have endeavored to send up reinforcements from Tien Tsin, but instead of that, they are still in great force in the neighborhood of the latter place, and are assisted by the imperial Chinese troops, with ample and efficient artillery.

According to a special Chee Foo despatch, the fighting around Tien Tsin on the third and fourth, was the severest yet experienced. The British loss alone was thirty killed or wounded. The Chinese had 75,000 men attacking simultaneously from the west, north and east, and made excellent practice with over 100 guns. The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented disaster.

One Russian company of infantry, numbering 120 men, had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat.

Providentially, when things were at their worst, a torrential rainfall compelled the Chinese to retire. On July 6, the rain having abated somewhat, the Chinese renewed the attack, opening fire on Tien Tsin with batteries of four-inch guns, but the allies, aided by two of H. M. S. Terrible's 4.7 guns, succeeded in silencing the Chinese artillery after eight hours of fighting.

At Shanghai it seems now to be the general belief that the date of the despatches of July 3, asserting that two legations were still standing, is an error, either accidentally or intentionally. The couriers must have left Pekin at least five days earlier, making the real date of the message June 28, while the alleged massacres are said to have taken place on June 30. Until this point can be clearly understood the greatest anxiety will be felt as to the fate of the Europeans. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Express, it is war to the knife between the Dowager Empress and Prince Tuan. The recent edict of the latter boldly discards his mask and signs himself as Emperor. He warmly commends the prowess of his faithful Boxers, and in flowery language appeals to their cupidity and fanaticism. In the same decree Prince Tuan appoints Prince Tzuan the "Iron Capped" prince, Tsai Shan, his imperial clansman, and Kang Yi to command the three chief wings of the Boxer army.

Three hundred European refugees from Tien Tsin arrived at Shanghai in a state of destitution, after terrible sufferings.

London, July 11.—(3:30 a.m.)—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"A message arrived here from Emperor Kwang Hsu, dated July 2, by courier from Pekin, to the viceroy of Nanking, who forwarded it here. It is addressed to the Russian, British and Japanese governments. It deplores the recent occurrences and solemnly affirms that the Chinese government was protecting the Boxers against the Christians. The Emperor further implores their aid in suppressing the rebellion, and upholding the existing government. In a separate despatch to the Japanese government, Kwang Hsu expresses deep regret for the murder of Legation Chancellor Sugiyama. These despatches are taken to indicate that the Emperor is in seclusion and is ignorant of the seriousness of events."

London, July 11.—The Chee Foo correspondent of the Express telegraphs yesterday afternoon (Tuesday): The Japanese force are equipped with 36 heavy mortars and 120 field guns, and have pontoons and balloons. It is said either Marshal Nodzu or Marshal Oyama will take command. The plan of campaign contemplates operations extending two or three years. A further force of 13,000 men will be landed at Taku, and a week hence an additional 10,000 soon afterwards. Before the rainy season is well advanced Japan hopes to have 63,000 troops in China.

Paris, July 11.—The French consul at Foo Choo telegraphs, under date of July 10:

"The town is calm. The viceroy and the Tartar marshal have issued proclamations favorable to foreigners and asking that warships should not come to Foo Choo. They propose in return to take such steps as will avert trouble in the Foo Kien province."

Shanghai, July 10.—It is difficult to get news here, as the consuls are dependent upon Tao Tai Sheng for Pekin news. He and other officials have large landed interests there, and therefore it is supposed he will do his best to assist the foreigners in keeping the peace. A large number of rowdies are enlisting at the arsenals, which may thus get out of hand. The officials have turned all their attention to the defense of the Yang Tse, and have guaranteed to protect foreigners at Yang Tse ports, provided the foreigners established there remain quiet.

No warships are allowed to land forces and single warships only are allowed to pass the fortifications.

Sheng's proposal to form a Chinese volunteer corps has been rejected.

Vienna, July 10.—The Politische correspondent publishes a despatch from Tokio, which says Japan is preparing to take a full share of the common action of the powers for the restoration of order in China. But, it is added, she never contemplated asking for a European mandate for this purpose. She only seeks complete harmony among the powers.

Washington, July 10.—The following official despatch was received here tonight from China: "Chee Foo—Secretary of State: The Shan Tung governor wires that he has reports of 4th July saying all the legationists in Pekin are safe, excepting the German. (Signed) Fowler, consul."

Established 1885. Telephone 294.

W. JONES
Auctioneer.
Real Estate and General Commission Agent

Furniture, Real Estate, Farm Stock Sold on Commission. Highest Prices Obtained, Satisfaction Guaranteed. Furnished and Unfurnished Residences To Rent and For Sale in all parts. All business strictly confidential.

73 and 73½ YATES STREET.

The Strike On The Fraser

Japs Work For Twenty Cents a Fish in Spite of Union.

Strikers Maintain Patrol on the River—Canners Hold Meeting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 9.—The relations between the whites and Indians on the one side, and the Japanese on the other, in the fishermen's disputes at Steveston, it was thought, would be brought to a crisis last night. The situation, however, is still the same at this writing. The Japanese have up to the present continued to fish and dispose of their fish at 20 cents each, while the white and Indian fishermen remain ashore.

Last night the striking fishermen paraded in force around Steveston, and although posters and verbal threats had been suggested, no violence was used.

Last night again the white fishermen succeeded in getting another promise from the Japanese that they would not fish for less than 25 cents per fish, but it is not thought the Japs will keep their promises. In the afternoon notices were posted reading as follows:

"To White Fishermen and Indians:—Any Japanese or other fisherman selling fish at less than union rates, 25 cents, will be shot or have his boat stove in—the former preferred."

In spite of this, 300 or 400 boats went out, all manned by Japanese; and when they returned there was no violence offered. Towards evening, however, a patrol of white fishermen went out to the fishing boats and threw many of the fish caught by Japanese overboard, and ordered in the Japanese fishermen. Some of them obeyed these orders, and some refused to be ordered by the whites.

Last evening 500 fishermen were harangued by Secretary Rogers from the top of a cordwood pile. He said the Japanese had promised to stand by the union rates; if so, well and good; otherwise, he said, the patrol on the river would be kept up daily, and the men fishing would be sent back to town again.

Several canners in Vancouver were seen by the Colonist reporter this morning. They expressed themselves as not worrying over the situation, and said that if the fishermen would not accept their offer of 20 cents, every cannery on the river would be closed. They claim that the figures in the possession of the banks who loaned the money for canning purposes would show any person who desired to secure the information that even at 20 cents there was no profit in canning salmon; so that it was absurd to offer 25. One or two of the cannerymen said the authorities should take an active part at once and send an armed force to Steveston for the purpose of guarding those who desired to fish from the intimidation or possible violence of those on strike, as the situation was very grave.

The canning combine held a meeting to-day. It was private, but it is understood that it was decided not to depart from the decision to offer no more than 20 cents per fish.

It is reported from Steveston that several Japanese fishermen have been drowned. Two overturned boats have been discovered off the mouth of the Fraser. It is supposed that the accidents were due to the storm on Sunday night.

LATER.

Vancouver, July 10.—News from Steveston to-night is to the effect that practically all the fishermen, Japs included, are on strike. The town is very quiet. One hundred fish were taken from Japanese boats to-day by the union patrol.

FOUGHT UNDER PAPINEAU.

Death of French-Canadian Who Fought in 1837 Rebellion.

Montreal, July 10.—The death has recently taken place at his residence, 152 Craig street, of Narcisse Lafreniere, who in 1837 fought in the rebel side. Deceased, who was 82 years of age, served as an officer under Papineau, taking part in most of the engagements between the rebels and the loyalist troops. He leaves a family of four children, 21 grandchildren and 40 great grandchildren.

Bethlehem Captured

Roberts Tells How Clements and Paget Entered the Town.

Dewet Refused to Surrender the Place and Was Promptly Routed.

The Yeomanry Distinguish Themselves and Re-take a British Gun.

London, July 10.—Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the war office:

"Pretoria, July 10.—Clements' and Paget's forces entered Bethlehem July 7. The former, on nearing the town, sent in a flag of truce, demanding its surrender, which was refused by Dewet; when Paget, making a wide turning movement, succeeded in geting hold of the enemy's most important position, covering the town. This was carried before dark by the Munster Fusiliers and Yorkshire Light Infantry. The following morning the attack was continued, and by noon the town was in our possession and the enemy in full retreat.

"Our casualties were: Four officers and 32 men of the Munsters wounded, 1 missing; Captains Macpherson and Weakes and Lieut. Conway severely, and Lieut. Boyd Rochfort, Scottish Rifles, slightly wounded; 7 men of the Yorkshires wounded, 1 killed; Imperial Yeomanry, 2 wounded.

"Paget reports that but for the accurate practice of the Thirty-Eighth Royal Artillery and the Fourth City Imperial batteries, the casualties would have been many more.

"Baden-Powell reached Rustenburg during the evening of July 8, without opposition. He found all quiet there, and public confidence entirely satisfactory, thanks to the prompt and bold grasp of the situation taken by Major Hanbury-Tracey.

"The district west of this is somewhat unsettled, owing to the small force which attacked Rustenburg being still in that neighborhood. Measures are being taken to meet this.

"Further information regarding the capture of Bethlehem has now been received from Clements. He states that the country there is broken and difficult. Consequently his and Paget's cavalry were unable to make any wide turning movements. Clements attacked one position, while Paget attacked another.

"The position assailed by Clements was gallantly captured by the Royal Yeomanry, who captured a gun of the Seventy-Seventh Battery lost at Stormberg. The list of casualties has not yet been received, but Clements states they are few, considering the strength of the positions assaulted.

"Hunter's cavalry, under Broadwood, reached Bethlehem July 8. Hunter with his main force was within nine miles of the town when Clements despatched his report."

London, July 10.—The war office has issued another casualty list for South Africa, showing that during the week ending July 7 there were killed, wounded or captured 15 officers and 180 men. The accidental deaths were 2 men; deaths from disease, 4 officers and 194 men; invalided home, 72 officers and 1,306 men.

The total casualties as a result of the war are 48,188 officers and men.

Washington, July 10.—It is learned that the announcement from Lorenzo Marques that Mr. Hollis, the United States consul there, has been recalled is erroneous. Mr. Hollis has not been discreet, in the judgment of the department, by such a repression of his personal sympathy as becomes a United States official charged with such delicate duties as have devolved upon the consul at Lorenzo Marques. It is believed that the department was obliged to remind him of that fact, but it has not recalled him, nor has it any present intention of doing so.

CANADIANS COMING HOME.

Col. Herchmer in Command of Invalided Party on Parisian.

Montreal, July 10.—A special from London to-day says there are 27 Canadians on board the steamship Parisian, now on its way to Canada. They had all been invalided to England from South Africa, and had recovered sufficiently to be allowed to return to their homes across the Atlantic.

Pte. F. B. Strong, of "F" Company, who is one of the party, is announced by the [illegible] to be insane.

Lieut.-Col. Herchmer, who went out to South Africa in charge of the Mounted Rifles, but was taken ill shortly after his arrival and was invalided to England, is in command of the party. He is looking splendid, having regained his former good health.

On Sunday Gen. Hutton's brigade of Mounted Infantry had a sharp skirmish 23 miles southeast of Pretoria. The Canadians took a leading part.

Pte. Weir, of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, who was invalided to England from South Africa, visited Bisley camp and was warmly greeted by the Canadians. In conversation he declared that the charges made by Mr. Burdett-Coutts in the British House of Commons, were untrue to a large extent. He stated that he had been well treated at Wynburg, but very badly treated at Orange River hospital.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Heir of Bavaria United to Duchess Marie Gabrielle.

Munich, July 10.—Prince Rupprecht, heir-apparent to the Bavarian throne, was married here to-day to the Duchess Marie Gabrielle of Bavaria. The Emperor William was represented at the ceremony by Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia.

A Despatch From Tien Tsin

A Description of the Battle With Chinese on Wednesday Last.

The Allies Drive Them From Their Trenches After Severe Fighting.

London, July 11.—(4:15 a.m.)—The Chinese version of the origin of the outbreak, as published in Shanghai, is that the Baron von Ketteler was hated by the Pekiners, who, taking advantage of disturbance, shot him, thereby causing a conflict between the Chinese troops and the Germans, the latter of whom destroyed the Tsung Li Yamen. The infuriated soldiers under Prince Tuan then gained complete control over the Dowager Empress.

The Daily News Tien Tsin correspondent says the allies have decided to bombard the native city, which they have hitherto hesitated to attack owing to the heavy commercial interest involved.

The London Daily papers comment favorably upon Secretary of State Hay's circular. The Times says: "It will meet with general approval and welcome in Great Britain. While it is manifestly dictated by regard for American interests it coincides in all important respects with England's policy. The reason is simple. In China the interests of both countries are primarily commercial and it is from their commercial interests that their political interests are derived."

The following despatch from Tien Tsin has reached here:

Tien Tsin, July 5.—Yesterday large forces of Chinese troops attacked the settlement from two directions—one from the western arsenal and the other from the railway station on the opposite bank of the river. The Chinese evidently now have a more capable commander. The attack from the arsenal was directed upon what is probably the weakest point of defence, which has hitherto not been pressed.

They advanced on this side across an open plain, without cover, and the attack was easily repulsed by the British guns. The enemy made a simultaneous attack upon the station with a large infantry force, covered by the fire of eleven guns. The British replied with two of H. M. S. Terrible's 12-pounders and five smaller guns, while the combined forces of British, French, Russian and Japanese infantry moved out to deal with the Chinese infantry attacks.

The Chinese artillery attack was excellent, and the allied troops suffered terrible loss from a well-directed shell fire. The Japanese, whose behaviour was splendid, executed a well-conceived movement and succeeded in turning the Chinese, driving the enemy from their strong position among the trenches.

The Chinese retired to the native city, and the allied infantry then withdrew, and the affair became an artillery duel, lasting until darkness, with little damage to either side. A British regiment of Chinamen which was engaged proved very steady under fire.

The casualties have not yet been ascertained, and it is impossible to estimate the enemy's loss.

A welcome addition to the force has arrived in the shape of two more of H. M. S. Terrible's guns. Painted on their carriages is the inscription: "Ladysmith to Tien Tsin—immediate."

"The Agerine to-day sent two four-inch guns, which will do much towards equalizing the artillery strength of the allies with that of the enemy. Most of the women and children left to-day and the remainder will follow as opportunity offers."

Two thousand Japanese troops landed at Taku to-day and 13,000 more are expected in a few days.

Berlin, July 10.—The foreign office to-day informed the Associated Press that all the powers had consented to Japanese landing a large force in China, but the stipulation made beforehand was that no power could derive any territorial advantage from the fact of them having more troops in China than other powers. The Japanese government has expressed perfect willingness to send troops under these terms.

Shanghai, July 10.—News from official sources was received at 10 o'clock last night to the effect that the Empress had, on June 30, resumed the reins of government, and appointed Yung Lu prime minister. It is said that she sent a despatch to Nankin by courier, at the rate of 100 miles per day, thanking the viceroys of the Yang-tse-Kiang provinces for their loyalty, and recommending that they protect foreigners at any cost.

London, July 10.—Chinese official sources furnish another surprise this morning in announcing that the Dowager Empress, who had been reported within two weeks to be dead, to have fled, to have been poisoned, and to have become hopelessly mad, has resumed the reins of power. The date given is June 30, the same in which the wholesale massacre of foreigners is alleged to have occurred.

The telegram of Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs and railroads, to the Chinese minister at Washington, Wu Ting Fang, saying the imperial government was protecting the legations, appears to fit in with the despatch from Shanghai of this morning with reference to the alleged directions by the Empress Dowager relative to the protection of foreigners. At the same time, people continue to ask if the legations are protected why the ministers are not permitted to communicate with the outer world.

"Keep to Your Place and Your Place will Keep You."

Without good health we cannot keep situations nor enjoy life. Most troubles originate in impure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood rich and pure, and thus promotes good health, which will help you "keep your place."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Sheng's expressed fears that the food and ammunition of the legations have been exhausted are counteracted by the news that Prince Ching, the commander of the Manchu field force, is revictualizing them. Besides this, it is now known that in the last resort there are available for food several hundred ponies usually kept within the walls of the British legation.

In the meantime, according to the legation of Japan here, the Japanese by no means share the general opinion that the advance on Pekin must be delayed. The officials assert that the Japanese have no intention of halting at Taku or Tien Tsin, but propose to advance on Pekin during the present week. Their military authorities express the opinion that the 20,000 of their troops, in addition to the international forces already available, will suffice to force an entrance into the Chinese capital.

Emperor William despatched the German warship Buzzard from Kiel for China this morning, while the German cruisers Gier and Seeadle have been ordered to proceed to China as fast as possible from their American and Australian stations.

It has been learned by the Associated Press that the Chinese legation here, though apparently unable to communicate directly with Pekin, is getting news from there indirectly. The officials of the legation declare the present trouble is entirely the work of Prince Tuan, and that the government, the Dowager Empress and the Chinese generally are against the Boxers.

London, July 10.—Mr. George Wyndham, secretary of state for war in the House of Commons yesterday said that since 1895 English firms had sold the Chinese government seventy-one guns of position, 123 field guns and 297 machine guns, with ammunition for each class. He also said a German firm in 1899 sold China 460,000 Mauser rifles.

Tien Tsin, July 3.—It is reported from Chinese sources that the foreigners at Pekin have taken possession of one of the prince's palace's opposite, and commanding the British legation, and that the native Christians have been installed there.

The officials also say they have reason to hope that the situation at Pekin is improving, and that Prince Ching will succeed in protecting the foreigners. They scout the stories of the massacre of the people in the legations and the poisoning of the Emperor and Empress Dowager, and express the opinion that Prince Chang and the loyal viceroys could best be assisted by the prompt despatch of international reinforcemnts, and the promise of help in the formation of a strong government.

Washington, July 10.—The secretary of state has received a despatch from Mr. Goodnow, United States consul general at Shanghai, stating that it is given out by the governor of Shang Tung that the legations were standing on July 5, and that the outlaws were dispersing. Mr. Goodnow adds that the statement does not obtain general credence.

A MONSTER OF A GOLD BRICK

Cariboo Sends One Worth Hundred and Thirty-Five Thousand Dollars.

Ashcroft, July 10.—Parker's Cariboo stage line brought down to-day what is said to be the largest gold brick which has ever been made. It is the first clean-up of the season from the Consolidated Cariboo Mines, J. B. Hobson manager, at Quesnel Forks, and more commonly known as the Cariboo mine. The brick is worth just $135,000. It is the result of about 62 days' work. The outlook for another big brick the coming fall is of the best, and the net result of the season's work should not be less than $325,000.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Body Found and Lost Again—The Britannia Mining Deal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 10.—Some ladies last evening discovered a dead body lying near the Steveston road. They were frightened and ran away, and could not locate the spot again. It is thought the dead body may be that of McCluskey, an old gentleman who strayed from his home six weeks ago.

The English syndicate negotiating for the Britannia mine did not take advantage of the offer by closing to-day. The Britannia company are now considering the offer of the J. H. Scott syndicate—$1,000,000 cash or $1,500,000 cash and stock. It is rumored that since the recent strike the Britannia company will advance the price of the mine. It was officially announced, however, that the mine would probably change hands to-morrow.

The teachers' examinations in Vancouver were concluded to-day. One hundred and thirty-six wrote, many of them being teachers already engaged, who desire to renew their certificates.

AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS

MARTELL'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

"A Little Blackguard"

Insult Hurled at President of French Chamber of Deputies.

A Member Raging Like a Bull Is Dragged From the Room.

Paris, July 10.—The senate and chamber of deputies to-day concluded the debate upon the budget and were prorogued until autumn. The session of the chamber of deputies has been usually tumultuous, and it preserved this character to the last, to-day's sitting being marked by one or two noisy incidents. The first of these arose over the government's supplementary list of decorations in connection with the exposition. M. Berry (Conservative) declared that Mr. Miller and the minister of commerce chose the jurors from among their political friends. The members to the left protested against this statement, whereupon Barry stigmatized them as "servile majority of the government."

An uproar ensued, and M. Berry was censured for his expression by M. Deschanel, president of the chamber.

Later, another Conservative, M. Debaudry d'Asson, indulged in an unparliamentary observation, and was called to order. This annoyed him, and he continued a series of interruptions of the speaker who followed, until M. Deschanel said:

"You are making me tired, M. Debaudry d'Asson."

At these words the latter lost his temper and, springing up, rushed at M. Deschanel, with clinched fists, shouting: "You are a little blackguard." Before he could mount the steps of the presidential tribune, he was seized by several ushers, who, with the help of friends of M. Debaudry d'Asson, dragged him from the chamber, all the while struggling and railing at M. Deschanel at the top of his voice like a mad bull. His friends were obliged to place their hands over his mouth. Even in the street M. Deboudry d'Asson's rage was so ridiculous that M. Deschanel himself was unable to restrain himself from laughter, and he decided to take no official notice of M. Debaudry d'Asson's conduct.

The remainder of the session passed off calmly and nothing more was heard of M. Debaudry d'Asson until Premier Waldeck-Rosseau read the decree of dissolution, which was greeted with cries of "Vive la republique!" when M. Debaudry d'Asson fired a parting shot, shouting, "Long live the King!"

WESTERN TRUST AND LOAN.

Directors Hope That Not Much Loss Will Fall on Shareholders.

Montreal, July 10.—There was a meeting of the directors of the Western Loan & Trust Co. this morning, and the affairs of that corporation were carefully investigated. The auditors' report shows that while the business of the company is not in first-class condition, some of the officers are of the opinion that by careful management they may pull out without any great loss to shareholders. As Western men are deeply interested in the company, there is some talk of removing the headquarters of the trust company to Woodstock, Ont., or some other Western point.

GERMANY AND UNITED STATES.

New Treaty Under Dingley Act Has Been Signed.

Washington, July 10.—The long delayed reciprocity arrangements between the United States and Germany has been effected at last. Secretary Hay and the German ambassador have subscribed to the convention, and the President will issue his proclamation putting the new duties in force in the course of a few days. The arrangement is generally similar in terms to the first arrangement, made with France, and abates duties on still wines, argolas, paintings and statuary from Germany entering the United States. It does not require the approval of the Senate, being drawn under section four of the Dingley act.

CHIEF JUSTICE FALCONBRIDGE

Sworn In by Sir Oliver Mowat at Toronto.

Toronto, July 10.—The ceremony of swearing in William Glensolme Falconbridge as chief justice of the Queen's bench division High Court of Justice, was performed this afternoon at Government House. Lieut.-Governor Mowat administered the oath of allegiance.

FORMER PRIEST MARRIED.

Former Professor in Ottawa College Turns Presbyterian.

Montreal, July 10.—Rev. Arthur Coutlee, formerly Father Coutlee, O.M.I., who was married yesterday at Worcester, Mass., to Miss Georgina Perrier, a school teacher from Northern Ontario, is the son of the late Dominic Coutlee, former member for Soulanges, and is about 35 years of age. He was at one time professor of the University of Ottawa, afterwards being sent to Belgium and Rome, and then placed in charge of the mission at Baie des Peres, Temiscamingue. He left his mission about two months ago, abandoning the priesthood and embracing the Presbyterian religion at Worcester, where he now is on probation for Presbyterian pastor and preacher.

BROKE HER SHAFT.

Steamer Winnie Obliged to Put Back to Queenstown.

Queenstown, July 10.—The British steamer Winnie, Capt. Wandless, which sailed from Manchester July 4, for Pugwash, returned to this port to-day, with her eccentric shaft broken.

HODGESON IS SAFE.

He Has Arrived at Cape Coast Castle With His Party.

London, July 10.—The Daily Mail's Accra correspondent telegraphing July 10, says: "Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgeson, governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and his wife, arrived at Cape Coast Castle to-day. The remainder of the party is expected to-morrow."

THE

Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.

Importers of LIMITED.

IRON, STEEL HARDWARE, PIPE FITTINGS

CUTLERY, GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS AND RUBBER GOODS.

MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Telephone 59

P. O. DRAWER 613.

THE SESSION'S LAST DAYS

Colonel Prior Starts for Home To-Day Mr. Foster Scores Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 10—Col. Prior leaves for home to-morrow.

Mr. Casey protested to-day against the published statement that the demand for increased indemnity only came from Quebec. He had signed the round robin and was not ashamed of it.

Mr. Davin moved the six months' hoist to the government bill respecting newspaper postage, but it was rejected by 79 to 27.

Mr. Moore urged the granting of the Franchise to women, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that parliament has relegated the matter to the provinces.

Mr. Foster made a slashing speech on the motion condemning the government's reckless expenditure, which was defeated by 86 to 44.

The Senate, by 20 to 17, threw out the provision increasing the Montreal judges by three.

The statement that it is intended to extend the Canadian Northern to the Pacific Coast in the near future is denied.

Liberal members have been recalled to Ottawa for fear that the opposition might yet get a chance victory.

Pain Killer is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhoea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. Avoid substitutes. There's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

MILE A MINUTE.

Record Time Made by Grand Trunk Between Toronto and Montreal.

Montreal, July 10.—The Grand Trunk made a new running record between Toronto and Montreal, the distance of 333 miles being covered in 6 hours and 40 minutes by the second section of the Chicago express, which left Toronto last night and pulled into Bonaventure station this morning. The trip was broken by eleven stops, and these had the effect of reducing the actual running time to 340 minutes. The average speed of the train, therefore, was nearly a mile a minute.

If you wish to cure scrofula or salt rheum permanently, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It expels all impurities from the blood.

NEWFOUNDLAND COAL STRIKE.

A Force of Police Called Out to Protect the Workingmen.

St. John's, Nfld., July 10.—The Belle Island strikers succeeded to-day in preventing a schooner from unloading coal or any other work being done at the mines. The managers of the mines have applied to the Supreme court and the government for protection. The available force of the colony will proceed to the scene at daylight to protect the workings and the gang.

CANADIAN MISSIONARIES.

Cablegram From Chee Foo Tells of Their Safety.

Toronto, July 10.—Rev. Dr. Warden has received the following cablegram from Dr. McClure, Chee Fu: "Malcolm, Menzies, McClure and Wallace have arrived at Chee Fu; the rest are coming. Danger is great, but there is still hope." This cablegram encourages the hope that all the missionaries of the Presbyterian church in Canada will reach the coast safely. Dr. Malcolm, Menzies and McClure form a considerable part of the Presbyterian Canadian mission. All are married and their wives and families have reached safety with them. The party with Miss Wallace, who is also a medical missionary, would number about a dozen. There are fully as many more to come out. Mrs. Menzies is a daughter of Mr. G. C. Robb, of Toronto, and Mrs. Malcolm is a sister of Rev. John Pringle, of Atlin, at present spending his vacation in this city.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

It Has Appeared in Severe Form at Kohat.

Simla, July 10.—Cholera has appeared in a severe form at Kohat, 25 miles south of Peshawur. Two hundred and seven cases and 77 deaths occurred among the camp followers between July 3 and January 9. The prospects for the monsoon are slightly more favorable.

CAPE COLONY GOVERNOR.

Sir George Goldie Is Likely to Be the Man.

London, July 11.—The Daily Telegraph this morning says it understands at the termination of the war in Africa, the Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Goldie will be appointed governor of Cape Colony. Sir Alfred Milner, who now holds both the governorship and high commissionership of South Africa, simply retaining the latter office.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. That is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Brown sable boa on Blanchard St., between Fisguard and Michigan Sts. Return to 109 Blanchard St. jl10

Norwegian SS. "Kvarven"

KANITZ, Master,
FROM LIVERPOOL.

All claims against the said vessel must be presented not later than 4 o'clock on Thursday, the 12th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

W. A. WARD.
Bank of Montreal Building. Agent.

THOS. HOOPER
ARCHITECT
ROOM 23, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed his PLUMBING AND GALVANIZED IRON WORKS TO

116 YATES STREET

A. BARKER.

Removal.

CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE has removed to No. 88½ Douglas street. All kinds of books bought and exchanged.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE

Grand Celebration in Caledonia Park, Thursday, July 12, 1900.

Ladies Free Admission 25cts.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Several teachers are required to fill vacancies in the Victoria Schools; one of whom must be specially qualified for primary work. Salaries from $600 to $750, according to qualifications. Applications must be in the hands of the secretary not later than July 16.

F. H. EATON,
Victoria, June 30, 1900. Sec. Trustees.

White Horse.

YUKON TERMINUS OF THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY.

All steamers plying to and from Dawson and other places on the River Yukon and its tributaries must make WhiteHorse their terminal point.

The townsite is beautifully situated on a level tract of land on the west bank of the Yukon River and just below the celebrated White Horse Rapids, around which all goods have been hitherto transhipped from the steamers on the upper river to those on the lower river.

Lots are now on the market.

Plans of the townsite can be seen and prices and all information regarding the same can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, at

36 Fort street, Victoria.
Corner Pearl and Second Streets, Atlin, City.
Front Street, Bennett.
Corner First Avenue and Main Street, White Horse; and also at the office of Sander & Haynes, corner Pioneer Square and First Avenue, South, Seattle, Wash.; and also at the office of

J. J. BANFIELD, 607 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

J. T. Bethune,
WHITE HORSE,
GENERAL AGENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAN—Who carted away a sack of oats opposite the Klondike saloon accidentally lost yesterday afternoon better return to 97 Johnson street, and save further trouble. 11

MAPS AND PLANS—Copied or drawn, by a good, general draughtsman. Terms moderate. Draughtsman, this office. jl10

B. A., CAMBRIDGE, England, is willing to take one or more pupils to coach for college or school. Comfortable home in country; boating, sea bathing, fishing, etc Apply Cantab, this office. jl1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer to George Ironside Dunn, of the license held by me to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the southeast corner of Wharf and Johnson Streets, and being upon part of lots 181 and 182, in the city of Victoria B.C., and known as the Occidental Hotel.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1900.

ALEXIS ZIOKOVIC,
By his attorney in fact, James Patterson.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping. j28

REMOVAL NOTICE—Madam Heller has removed her dressmaking parlors from Spencer's Arcade to over B. Williams & Co.'s clothing store, 68 Yates street. j14

KINDERGARTEN and Primary School reopens April 23rd. Miss Green Stanley [illegible]

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A.F.&A.M. meets 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—8 p.m. A. MAXWELL MUIR, Secretary.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge A.O.U.W., hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, secretary.

MILLS AND SHIPYARD, BENNETT, B. C. HEAD OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C. LUMBER YARDS, ETC., WHITE HORSE, Y.T.

VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING COMPANY, Limited

BENNETT and WHITE HORSE,

MANUFACTURERS OF ROUGH AND DRESSED

Lumber, Scows, Boats, Etc.

BUILD THE WELL-KNOWN V. Y. T. SCOWS.

Which have scored perfection in carrying freight to DAWSON during seasons '98 and '99. As the present manager had charge of this department during 1898, designed the now popular V. Y. T. standard model, and practically inaugurated the scow building industry at Bennett, purchasers can depend on obtaining the best article in the market promptly and at bottom prices. ALL SIZES OF SCOWS AND BOATS, READY RIGGED, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. A full stock of rough and dressed lumber as well as all other building material carried at Bennett and White Horse. A large stock of Nails, Tin, Granite and Enamel Ware, Building Paper, Tar Paper and Window Glass at wholesale prices. When in Bennett, call at our branch office, near depot; cross the bridge and call at the works, look us up, or use the telephone at Bennett News Stand. FRED. G. WHITE, Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—Agent for Victoria, B.C., to sell Linen Salmon Twines and Nets; also Gilling Twines and Nets; must be acquainted with the trade. Liberal commission, and stock carried if needful. Address D, care of C. A. Bates, Vanderbilt Building, New York. j16

WAITRESS WANTED—At the Gem restaurant immediately; experience not necessary. jl1

WANTED—By young woman, situation as house maid or chamber maid, or help in house work. Apply N.S.W., this office. 11

TO LET—No. 70 Frederick street; 2 story house in good repair; rent, $11 per month. Apply corner store. jl1

WANTED—A good waitress. Apply at the Occidental hotel. jl1

WANTED—At Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver three first-class waiters. Apply in person to the manager. jl1

WANTED—A furnished house of five or six rooms, with large lot; James Bay preferred. Apply B.S., this office. jl1

WANTED—Immediately. Housemaid, in small family. Apply between 10 and 12 a.m. and 7 p.m., to 12 Scorsby street. jl10

WANTED—A situation, by a Japanese and his wife. 45 Store St. jl10

WANTED—A small, well-furnished house, about three bedrooms and modern conveniences. Address G, this office. jl10

WANTED—Gentlemen boarders. Apply 23 Parry street, James bay. jl10

WANTED—A nurse maid. Apply Mrs. Hastings, Ruhebuhne, Pemberton road. jl10

WANTED—Dry goods salesman; thoroughly experienced man required, capable of taking supervision of department and buying stock. Permanent position to suitable man. Apply, stating age, whether married or single, past experience and full particulars, with references, to A.N.Y., this office. jl10

WANTED—By certificated ladies' nurse, well recommended, disengaged, (English) Miss Slade, 15 Parry street. jl8

WANTED—Two good milkers. Apply Geo. McRae, Victoria Dairy. jl8

SIX PER CENT.—$4,000 to loan on mortgage in sums of $1,000 or more, at six per cent. Address Omega, this office. jl0

WANTED—To purchase contents of small house. L. M., this office. jl2

WANTED—Purchaser for $1,000 worth of debentures, bearing 10 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly. Security for principal and interest first-class. Address P. O. Box 112.

WANTED—First class boarders; fine situation; every modern convenience; close to cars; private sitting rooms if desired; terms moderate. Knowle House, Head Street, Esquimalt road. je17

WANTED—An experienced girl at the Colonist bindery.

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker; he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street. m29

FOR SALE.

MAPS AND PLANS—Copied or drawn, by a good, general draughtsman. Terms moderate. Draughtsman, this office. 10

REDUCED—Extra large fringe nets, 15 cts. apiece at Mrs. C. Kosche's, 55 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—A team of horses and outfit, $225. Apply 85 Fort St. jl10

FOR SALE—51 spring chickens; 25 young ducks, various ages; 5 hens 31 Heywood avenue. jl10

FOR SALE—In the vicinity of Duncans, V. I., improved farms, with good buildings; residential properties, in blocks of 2½ to 20 acres; unimproved land, good situation. Apply J. H. Whittome, Duncans Station, V. I. j23

FOR SALE—Corner store and dwelling above, situate at Spring ridge, $1,200. Also 3 two-storey dwelling houses, North road, Spring Ridge, containing 6 rooms each at $600 each. Or the whole of the above properties will be sold for $2,500. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street. m18

FOR SALE—That desirable property known as "Maplecroft," facing Dallas road, between Menzies and South Turner streets, lots 120x240, two stories and basement, large bathroom, nine furnished rooms, with modern improvements. Furnished with best English furniture, electric lighted, heated by hot water; original cost $30,000; my price $15,000. Suitable terms can be arranged; premises open to inspection. J. Fred Hume. ap10

TO LET OR LEASE.

HOUSEKEEPING AND FRONT ROOMS. —90 Douglas street. jl10

TO RENT—Furnished house-keeping rooms, single or en suite, 120 Vancouver street. 8

TO LET—A furnished house. 143 Pandora street. jl8

TO RENT—Near Outer wharf, five-roomed house, stable and coach house; large garden. Apply to 105 Niagara street. 18

TO LET—Modern offices and stores in MacGregor block, opposite Driard hotel, possession July 15. P. C. MacGregor, 92 Government street. j30

TO LET—Upper flat of the Lewis building, 46 Yates street; suitable for offices or housekeeping. Apply to Lewis Lewis, 65 Pandora street. j30

COMFORTABLE Furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen if required. 139 Michigan street. j29

TO LET—A small furnished cottage, $7.00 per month; also, cottage of five rooms, with bath, $6.50, including water. Apply Lee & Fraser, Trounce avenue. j26

TO LET—8-roomed house, 3 Jubilee avenue; in first-class condition, $15 per month. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government St.

TO LET—Furnished house-keeping rooms, with use of bath, at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra St. j21

TO LET—FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite. 182 Fort street. je17

TO LET OR LEASE—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, on easy terms. Apply to R. Porter & Sons. m29

TO LET—Nicely furnished four-roomed cottage. Apply 39 Princess avenue. m27

TO LET—A desirable cottage, Craigflower road, only ten minutes from car line, rent $7.50. Apply 34 John street. m22

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

List of Properties by B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY.

HOTEL QUAMICHAN—At Duncans, E. & N. Ry. Leased to a respectable party and doing a thriving business. For particulars, apply 40 Government street.

JOHNSON ST.—Hotel, 50 rooms, with good restaurant; good position. Or will lease at moderate rental. For particulars apply 40 Government street.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section 84 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, $525, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

SALT SPRING ISLAND, Ganges Harbor. 20 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences. Daily communication with Victoria; good fishing and shooting only $1,400. Apply 40 Government st.

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—93 acres for $500. This is a very good bargain, the timber alone will pay for the land. Apply 40 Government street.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. 40 Government street.

VICTORIA and LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres within 5 miles of post office, 100 acres under cultivation, splendid soil. Or will sell in lots to suit purchaser. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA ARM—Water frontage 1½ acres, all cleared; fine building site. Can arrange very easy terms, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

PENDER ISLAND—3,200 acres (including coal which is now under bond) very cheap. Apply 40 Government street.

DENMAN ISLAND—Comox district, 160 acres for $750. Apply 40 Government street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1½ acres. Cheap in order to close an estate.

ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within 4 miles of post office. Blocks of 5 acres each. Easy terms. Full particulars at 40 Government street.

FORT STREET—Chestnut avenue. A number of fine building lots, prices reasonable, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

JAMES BAY—A number of cheap houses which can be paid for in monthly payments without interest. Small deposit down. Apply 40 Government street.

CAREY ROAD—One acre, ready for cultivation, with barns, etc., only $800. Apply 40 Government street.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—Farm containing over 300 acres. One of the best on the Island. Good barns, live stock, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

QUAMICHAN DISTRICT—220 acres, between Duncans and Sahtlam; plenty of water; well adapted for fruit, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

SAHTLAM DISTRICT—160 acres; 30 acres cleared; near trunk road; good stream of water; price $1,000; terms. Apply 40 Government street.

STRATFORD'S CROSSING—E. & N. Ry. 160 acres; small portion slashed; good soil $600. Apply 40 Government street.

COOK STREET—A number of very cheap building lots; small monthly payments; no interest; call and get particulars. 40 Government street.

CADBORO BAY ROAD—A few acres of splendid land; all cleared; cheap. Apply 40 Government street.

OAK BAY—3½ acres; cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government street

FERNWOOD ESTATE—4 lots, house and outbuildings $1,600; $600 down, balance at 7 per cent. Apply 40 Government street

JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot 54 by 180 facing south, on a good street; price $1,400; $100 down; balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA DISTRICT—2 acres, house with six rooms, stable, fruit trees, etc; all under cultivation; 1½ miles from centre of city; $3,300; terms. Apply 40 Government street.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—2-story building containing two stores, leased to responsible tenant only $2,500. For particulars apply 40 Government street.

RICHMOND AVENUE—2½ story, 9 roomed modern dwelling; electric light, etc.; good outbuildings; $2,800; $1,500 down, balance at 6 per cent.

JOHNSON STREET—For Sale or To Let. 3 story brick building; ground floor leased for two years; well located for factory of any kind; only $10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Or will rent upper flats at a moderate rental. Apply 40 Government street.

MONTREAL AND KINGSTON STREETS—Cheap building lots on monthly payments, if necessary. Apply 40 Government street

VICTORIA WEST—On Hillside, 2 lots for $800; beautiful view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, $1,600. Apply 40 Government street.

Also many other properties for sale in all parts of the province, too extensive for publication. Stores, offices and dwellings to rent in all parts of the city. Call and see our list.

B. C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY

Tenders

For the purchase of the company's saw mill and contents situate at Coal Creek, B. C., will be received by the undersigned up to August 15, 1900. This mill has a capacity of one hundred thousand feet per day, and is equipped with all the latest facilities for the handling a large output, including

6 60x16 STEEL BOILERS, Complete.
1 No. 3 BAND MILL (Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co.)
1 pair No. 9 CIRCULAR HUSK FRAME, with top saw rig.
1 Pr. of 20x24 ENGINES, Complete.
1 14x20 CUNNINGHAM FORD ENGINE Steam Feed, Complete.
1 STEEL REFUSE BURNER, 70 inches high and 30 feet diameter.
3 WILKINS' STEAM CANTERS, COMPLETE SHAFTING, PULLEYS, BOLTING, SAWS, FRICTIONS, ETC.

In addition to the above there is also a planing mill, fitted with planers, boring and mortising machines, etc.

Detailed lists of the machinery can be seen at the mill, Coal Creek, B.C., in the office of Mr. R. Marpole, general superintendent, Vancouver, or the undersigned, Winnipeg; or will be mailed on application.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Terms of settlement: 25 per cent. cash, balance in equal payments in 30, 60, and 90 days, on approved security.

JAMES OBORNE
General Superintendent,
Winnipeg.

Cottage City Arrives

Miners Bring News of the Rich Discoveries In Indian River District

Warships Getting Ready to Sail —Tosa Maru a Troopship.

According to news received by the steamer Cottage City, which arrived last night from the North, crowded with tourists, Klondikers and others, and bearing gold dust and specie to the amount of some $300,000, the recent finds of conglomerate of rich gold value in the Indian river district have created great excitement. When the Klondikers who arrived by the Cottage City left Dawson on June 28 on the river steamers Canadian and Flora, the finds were the sole topic of conversation at Dawson. Hundreds of claims were being staked.

Judge Dugas, who has left the Dawson bench to visit the Capital, where he goes to lay several matters connected with the administration of the Yukon before the government, says the new finds will make the Klondike district the greatest mining country that the world has ever known. The district will be a greater one than that of South Africa. There are, he says, thousands of miles of this conglomerate. The belts are of very large extent. The conglomerate runs in a layer of about a foot and a half thick, and below there is gold-bearing gravel, which gives as good returns as the majority of placer properties.

The mixture of quartz and placer stratas is causing a mix-up. Some of the miners who stampeded there are staking placer claims and others for quartz, which makes no small difference in the size of claims. Some regulation to straighten this up will have to be made, says the Yukon judge. Others look for trouble over the tangle that will arise from this question of staking, for many locators have staked placer claims on claims of larger size located as quartz properties.

Judge Dugas brought down samples of the conglomerate ore from this new find. He thinks the find very rich. Assays that have been made at Dawson, it was learned, have given results running from $8 to $28 to the ton. The miners were still staking when the present arrivals left Dawson.

The Klondike's placers alone, though, irrespective of this new find, says Judge Dugas, entitle the district to be called a great mining district, but the cost of getting goods and provisions into the country is too high. There must be some means of better communication with the country. The lowness and swiftness of the Yukon is a great drawback. Dawson is one of the greatest places in the world for litigation, says the judge. A case involving $1,000 or so is nothing there.

One of the recent cases just concluded was that of two Nanaimo men—McKenzie vs. Davidson—the latter formerly mayor of the Coal City. It was a partnership case, involving, it was said, a mine worth $80,000. "I gave judgment against Davidson," said Judge Dugas.

Another passenger by the Cottage City was Mrs. Calder, wife of a wealthy Yukoner who died some time ago on his way in, leaving property valued at $100,000. The dead miner was involved in litigation with Big Alec McDonald over a claim, and just before Mrs. Calder—who hails from Portland—left Dawson, he offered $50,000 in settlement. This was refused. A Portland lawyer accompanied Mrs. Calder.

The Cottage City having left about the same time as the Cutch, and after the already arrived City of Seattle, she brings no later Yukon advices than those vessels, and the eternal quiet still reigned at Sitka, Killisnoo and other ports of call. She was still unable to approach close to the glaciers on account of the shattered ice.

Telegrams which had reached Skagway before she left, which were not told of by the other vessels, report that the prizefight—Dawson's first big one—which occurred at the Klondike capital on July 3 between Frank Slavin and his fellow-Australian, Perkins, was won by Slavin, who knocked out Perkins in 13 rounds.

The Northwest Mounted Police were still searching the Yukon when the present arrivals came up, in connection with the Clayson-Olsen-Relfe tragedy, for they have evidence that Graves, the supposed partner of the murderer, was also killed in the same manner as the others, and his body—like those already found—thrown into the river.

At Wrangel no further word had been received of the lost Dr. Hickman, of Tacoma. He has now been given up as lost.

The Cottage City sailed for the Sound about 10 o'clock.

'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE

Delays Loading of the Yosemite and She Has to Leave With but Half Her Cargo.

Steamer Yosemite, which left Vancouver yesterday afternoon soon after the Islander, did not bring more than half her cargo, for, owing to the 'longshoremen's strike, she was unable to get it on board in time to allow of her being back in time to sail again at her schedule time. She had to load cargo with her own crew, none of the 'longshoremen being available.

GONE TROOPING.

Japanese Government Impresses the Tosa Maru For Transport Service—Will Carry Jap Fighters to China.

Steamer Tosa Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's line, running from the Orient to Victoria and Seattle, has been impressed for transport service by the Japanese government to carry soldiers of the Mikado to China, according to advices received by the local office of the company. The Kinshiu Maru, which was held to be measured, leaves the other side for this port on July 31. She is due here on August 15, and is the next vessel of this line to come. The Idzumi Maru will be again placed on the route to cover the run of the Tosa, while the latter vessel is trooping. The next out-bound vessel of this line is the Riojun Maru, which sails on Wednesday next, the 18th.

DEPARTING WARSHIPS.

Arethusa For China and Icarus and Pheasant For Behring Sea.

The cruiser Arethusa, getting ready for her voyage to China, is not the only vessel of the North Pacific fleet on which the tars are busy preparing for a cruise. On the Icarus and Pheasant a similar bustle prevails. They are getting ready for the Behring sea. There is still some uncertainty whether they will go, but at any rate they are getting ready. If the present programme is adhered to, they will leave at the end of the week. There is a feeling, though, that the trip may probably be countermanded.

It has been the custom since the modus vivendi came into force to send two cruisers each year from Esquimalt, and others from the China station, to patrol in connection with the United States revenue cutters, but owing to the Chinese trouble, none of the vessels are going to the sea from the other side this season. It was for some time thought by the officers that these vessels would not go. As published in these columns a few days ago, orders were issued to the United States vessels by their government to patrol the Behring sea this year independent of the British vessels.

The present intention is that the British cruisers are to go, though, and the necessary preparations are being made. The Warspite is also getting ready for a cruise. She leaves on a trip, along the Island coast, on Friday afternoon.

The Arethusa leaves the dock this morning and goes on a trial trip. She will sail at four o'clock on Thursday for Hongkong. The sailors of the cruiser have not had any shore leave for the past few days.

While they were provisioning the Arethusa yesterday afternoon, one of the carts was overturned going down the hill into the dock yard, and not only was the navy chocolate, socks, etc., spilled, but also the sentry box and the sentry inside. No one was hurt.

DOLPHIN'S EXCITING TRIP.

Mutiny, Perils of Storm and Sea, and Attempts at Cutting Out Make Things Interesting.

Steamer Dolphin, which is to go on the Alaskan run, has arrived at San Francisco on her way to the Sound from New York. She had a tumultuous trip. After leaving St. Lucia, the steward, Edward Palmer, attempted to murder McAllister, a fireman. He afterwards attempted to incite a mutiny on board. When Capt. O'Brien was ashore at Coronal he and the mutineers took possession of the fire axes and instituted a reign of terror on the vessel. Mate Stewart went ashore, and through the United States consul obtained troops, who went on board and arrested the mutineers. The steward and his fellow rioters had the rest of the crew up in the rigging when the troops arrived. They were jailed at Coronal.

Very heavy storms were encountered off the Platte and in the Straits of Magellan. Purser Humes says: "When we got into the Straits of Magellan off the Platte we got into what the natives call a williwow. The pampero was like a summer breeze to this. Great bodies of water were sucked up into the air and sent back by the ton on top of us. Time after time we were engulfed and saw nothing but water above and below us. Two steers on the after deck were picked up bodily, with their pens, and carried into the sea behind us. They remained in sight only a moment, and were then lost.

"On nearly every reef we passed there hung the remains of some wrecked vessel, and we thought it was only a matter of time when the Dolphin would mark a reef. We had to anchor at dusk each day."

Soon after passing through the Straits of Magellan, says the purser, while the ship was anchored in the channel, a boat load of natives from Tierra del Fuego stole up on us and a fire-brand was hurled at the steamer. About a year before the same thing had been done to a Chilean warship. The brand passed through an open port and set fire to that vessel. The crew left the vessel in a small boat and were killed and eaten by the Fuegans. Our watchman gave the alarm, and a number of us scrambling off scared the natives away.

"While we were at anchor off Punta Arenas, a boat containing several Chilean dignities put off to sea, and they begged for arms and ammunition. They told us that there had been an uprising of the fierce Patagonians the night before, and that 14 Chileans had been massacred. Capt. O'Brien gave them a three-inch gun and ammunition. The officials were profuse in their thanks, and next day sent us a boatload of fruit and vegetables."

The purser also tells of an interesting time he and the second engineer had ashore at Coronal. He says: "While Second Engineer Carroll and I were making our way back to the dock from a visit to the consul's office, we were attacked by a villainous looking crowd of natives. A knife was hurled at Carroll and barely missed him. He turned, and, drawing his pistol, pulled the trigger five times. Before leaving New York he loaned the weapon to a friend, who returned it with the hammer broken, but said nothing of it. The natives rushed at him when they found his gun did not work, but luckily I turned in time, scattering the crowd."

ROBERT ADAMSON

Comes to Esquimalt Harbor For Repairs—Steamer Victoria Chartered to Replace the Collier Universe.

Steamer Robert Adamson, one of the colliers plying between the Coast mines and San Francisco, arrived at Esquimalt yesterday afternoon, with a loose crank pin. She was bound up from San Francisco for another cargo. The breakage in the engine room will involve a delay of several days. A new crank pin will be put in here.

The steam collier Universe, which should pass down this morning with coal for San Francisco, is on her last trip, she having been taken up for other business. The tramp steamer Victoria, which was engaged in the transport service between San Francisco and the Philippines, has been chartered in her stead.

MARINE NOTES.

The Queen Sails For Alaska—Braemar Due From China and Japan and the Tees From the North.

Steamer Boscowitz, after loading much freight and embarking many passengers, sailed for the North this morning. She goes to Naas and the canneries and way ports in between.

Steamer Braemar, of the N. P. Portland line, is due here to-morrow from the Orient. She comes in here to disembark her Japanese, for it has been arranged by the trans-Pacific liners that Japanese hereafter are only to be booked to Victoria and Vancouver, none being taken for United States ports.

Steamer Tees is due to-morrow from the North.

On account of a reduction of about five dollars per month having been made in their salaries, seventeen officers and men of the lighthouse tender Manzanita have gone on strike.

Steamer Alameda, which sailed from Sydney on Friday for San Francisco, has on board five and a half millions in gold from Australia.

The Bennett offices and warehouse of the Klondike Corporation have been moved to White Horse.

Steamer Miowera is looked for to-day from Sydney, Brisbane and Honolulu. She left the latter port on July 4 and should arrive to-day. A steamer answering her description passed into the Straits last night.

Steamer Queen sailed early yesterday morning for Alaskan ports. She had nearly three hundred passengers, and in all about 600 tons of freight. Among her excursionists were G. O. Guy, of Seattle, and party of fifteen, Hon. V. Warner, chairman of the division of laws of Illinois; Judge Brown and family, of Seattle. Marshal Shoup returned North by her.

Read the White House advertisement to-day.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL aco, 6..N..NN

C. J. Marani, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Driard.

Mrs. J. H. Senkler came over from Vancouver last evening to visit friends.

Miss E. Telfor, who has been visiting ex Mayor Dow and family, of Ballard, returned home yesterday.

Miss Nellie Denny returned yesterday from a visit to the Sound. She was accompanied by Miss E. Griffith, of Port Townsend, who will spend a holiday here.

Miss Cartmel returned last evening from the Mainland.

Chas. Roseburgh and family, of Seattle, are in the city, visiting Mrs. L. A. Ferguson, 67 Superior street.

Capt. J. S. Gibson, of the Chemainus mills, and Capt. C. D. Ellman, of the ship Emilie, which is loading at Chemainus, are at the Victoria.

Charles F. Lindmark, of Revelstoke, and E. R. Atherton, of Sandon, are at the Driard.

J. L. Bell, assistant gold commissioner at Dawson, who came South to meet his family, is at the Driard.

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by B. Williams & Co., Brokers.)

Chicago, July 10.—The following quotations ruled on the Board of Trade to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Sept	80⅛	80⅝	79¾	80⅛
Corn—				
Sept	43½	44	43¼	43¼
Pork—				
Sept	12.85	12.85	12.50	12.57½

New York, July 10.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	116⅞	119	116⅞	119
C. B. & Q.	124½	126⅜	124½	126⅛
C. M. & St. P.	111¼	112⅜	111¼	112⅞
M. S. R.	87¼	88	87¼	88
P. G., Chicago	98	99½	98	99⅜
C. R. I. & P.	106⅛	107¼	106⅛	106½
Amn. Tob.	91	92½	91	92½
A. & S. F. pfd, xd	69¾	70	69¼	70
T. C. & I.	67½	69	67	69
A. & S. F. com.	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅞
B. R. T.	51⅛	53⅞	50¾	53¾
Con. Tob	25	25½	25	25½
A. S. & W. com.	32¾	33⅞	32¼	33⅝

Money loaning at 1½ per cent.

A. & S. F. pfd., ex-div., to-day, 2½ per cent.

Finance and Commerce

TORONTO MINING QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. W. More & Co.)

Toronto, June 10.—Closing quotations today were:

	Asked	Bid.
Athabasca	30	28
B. C. Gold Fields	3⅜	3⅛
Big Three	2⅛	2
Black Tail	15	13
Brandon and Golden C	18	10
Canadian G. F. S.	6½	5¾
Butte and Boston	4	2
Cariboo McKinney	85	75
Cariboo Hydraulic	1.45	1.30
Centre Star	1.50	1.45
Crow's Nest Pass	39.00	35.00
California	9¼	8
Dardanelles	3	2½
Deer Trail Con	5¼	5⅛
Evening Star	10	8
Fairview Corp	4½	4¼
Golden Star	9⅛	8⅞
Gold Hills	2¾	2½
Giant	3½	2
Hammond Reef	9⅛	8⅞
Iron Mask	32	24
Jim Blaine	14	10
King	6¼	5¼
Knob Hill	37	32
Lone Pine—Surprise Con.	15	12
Monte Christo Con	4	3½
Montreal Gold Fields	4½	2
Montreal and London	26	24½
Morning Glory	4	3
Morrison	3	1
Mountain Lion	80	75
Noble Five	4	2¼
North Star	1.03	97
Novelty	2½	1½
Old Ironsides	65	35
Olive	18	15½
Payne	1.00	94
Princess Maud	4	3
Rambler Cariboo Con	25	22
Republic	95	87
Slocan Sovereign	25	15
Tamarack	3	2⅜
Victory Triumph	2¾	2
Virtue	62	57
War Eagle Con	1.50	1.47¾
Waterloo	4	2¾
Winnipeg	13½	11

MORNING SALES.

Golden Star—500, 500, 500, 500 at 9.
Hammond Reef—1,000, 1,000 at 9.
Golden Star—500 at 9.
B. C. Gold Fields—300, 1,000, 1,000 at 3; 500, 500, 500 at 3¼.
Eastern Mining—1,000 at 1¼.
Deer Trail—20,000 at 5⅛; 5,500, 5,000 at 5¼.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Canadian G. F. S.—250 at 6¼.
Fairview—500 at 4¼; 50 at 5; 900 at 4¼.
Golden Star—500 at 9; 500 at 9.
Hammond Reef—500, 500, 500, 500 at 9.
Mountain Lion—500 at 78.
Big Three—500 at 2.
Total sales for the day, 93,300 shares.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 10.—The stock market was rather dull to-day, but compared to yesterday's semi-stagnation, had an appearance of considerable animation. The dealings were on an extremely small scale, but the market gained strength and volume as the day progressed. Business was not congested so much into the small number of stocks as was well distributed. The railway stocks were especially well taken, but the industrials and specialties had their full share in the strength of the day's market.

Closing quotations:

Amn. Tob.	92½
A. S. R.	118¾
Atch.	25⅞
Atch., pfd.	69⅞
A. S. & W.	33⅝
B. & O.	74¼
B. & O., pfd.	81
B. R. T.	53¾
C. & O.	26¾
C. B. & Q.	126
Chgo. Gas.	99½
C. & N. W.	158½
C. R. I. & P.	107
C. M. & St. P.	112¼
Con. Tob.	25⅝
Con. Tob., pfd.	77½
Cons. Gas, N. Y.	177⅝
C. F. & I.	33⅛
C. C. C. & St. L.	59
D. & R. G., pfd.	65¼
Fed. Steel	33¼
Fed. Steel, pfd.	67¼
G. E.	131¾
J. C.	129¼
L. & N.	73⅞
Man.	88
Mo. Pac.	51½
Met.	150
N. P.	51¾
N. P., pfd.	71¼
N. Y. C. & H.	128¾
N. Y. O. & W.	19½
P. M.	28
P. S.	44
S. P.	32⅛
T. C. & I.	49½
Third Ave.	109
U. S. Leather	9
U. S. Leather, pfd.	68
U. S. Rubber	23
U. S. Rubber, pfd.	93
U. P.	52⅝
Wab., pfd.	18¼
C. P. R. in London	92⅛
Cable	164¾@167

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, July 10.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—July 78⅜; Aug. 79¼; Sept. 80⅛.
Corn—No. 2 July 42⅝; Aug. 43; Sept. 43⅛.
Oats—No. 2 July 23⅜; Aug. 23⅝; Sept. 23⅞.

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—AT—

Lake Bennett, Caribou & Closeleigh

SCOWS AND BOATS BUILT TO ORDER.

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Choose the One You Like Best.
PURITAN PURE FRUIT EXTRACTS
Lemon Oraege
Vanilla Cherry
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DO YOU KNOW WHY
GOLDEN CROWN BAKING POWDER
Stands high in everybody's favor?
Try It, 25 cents.

When travelling, picnicking, or bicycling, take with you
Star of India Tea
It is an indication of GOOD TASTE.

CHILDREN LIKE
Hill's Maple Syrup
And Maple Sugar
OTHERS LIKE IT TOO.

Wm. Tufts & Son
Wholesale TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, Etc.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

C.P.N. Co., Ld., Steamers
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.s' wharf for
DYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL
(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails) as follows:
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AMUR .... July 11, 25
At 8 o'clock p .m.
AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.
For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

LOW WATER
—ON THE—
Yukon River
and still falling
DO NOT BUY
THROUGH TICKETS.
It costs the same, and buying from point to point you are enabled to take first steamer, as well as taking advantage of any cut there may be made in rates.
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CASHMORE'S, 88½ Douglas street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

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M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

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BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR
THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad St., P.O. Box 548; office fittings, wharves repaired, etc.

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HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS.
VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

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E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 228.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BOILER MAKERS.
MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 100.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals: Kodaks, Pocoes, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.
Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings: "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
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SCAVENGERS.
ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.
PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery treet. Telephone 184.

Vancouver Business Directory

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JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYER.

BANKS.
BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.
JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED, Vancouver. Electrical Supplies.

MILLERS.
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO. Ltd., mill stuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HENDERSON BROS.

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E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

HOTELS.
BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50.
STRAND HOTEL—Hastings Street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, Bank of B. N.A. Building, Hastings street.

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths
Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouver.
F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

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RATES, $2.50 PER DAY.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON RAILWAY CO.
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Two first-class trains daily between Skagway and Bennett, B. C. Ten first-class steamers operating between White Horse and Dawson. Through telegraph service, Skagway to Dawson and intermediate points.
SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY TO
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For rates and full particulars, apply to
S. M. IRWIN, Traffic Manager, Skagway, Alaska and Seattle, Wash.
J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 100 Government st., Victoria, B. C.

Canadian Pac Navigation Co. Ltd.
WHARF ST., VICTORIA.
Time Table No. 51.—Taking Effect June 15th.
Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday, at 7 a.m., Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1:30 o'clock p.m. or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.
Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p.m. on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Vancouver at 12 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday.
NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
NORTHERN ROUTE.
Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, every Sunday at 11 p.m.
ALASKA ROUTE.
Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel, and Skagway at 8 p.m.
BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.
Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent.
C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
An Ideal Holiday Trip.
Have you thought of the steamer Trip across the "GREAT LAKES?" It combines the attractive features and benefits of an ocean trop with out the attendant discomforts.
Furthermore, it is less expensive than travelling by rail.
The "Imperial Limited" with first-class sleepers from Vancouver, and Tourist Sleepers from Seattle every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday connects with one of the MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS of the C. P. Ry. at Fort William.
If you are going East we would be glad to give you some facts and information regarding this trip.
E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.
B. W. GREER, Agent, Victoria, B.C.

..ATLANTIC..
STEAMSHIP LINES.
From Montreal.
ALLAN LINE.
Parisian .... July 21
Tunisian .... Aug. 4
Numidian .... Aug. 11
DOMINION LINE.
Vancouver .... Aug. 11
Dominion .... July 21
Cambroman .... July 28
BEAVER LINE.
Lake Superior .... July 20
Lake Ontario .... July 27
Lusitania .... Aug. 3
FROM NEW YORK.
Sardinian, Allan State Line. July 21
State of Nebraska ..Allan State Line .... Aug. 4
Cymric ..White Star Line ..July 17
Germanic .White Star Line ..July 25
Umbria.. ..Cunard Line.. ..July 21
Lucania.. ..Cunard Line ....July 28
St. Paul ..American Line ..July 18
St. Louis ..American Line ..July 25
Friesland ..Red Star Line ..July 18
Southwark. .Red Star Line ..July 25
Marie Theresia.N.G. Lloyd ..July 17
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Ethiopia.. ..Anchor Line. ..July 21
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Passengers ticketed through to all European points and prepaid passages arranged for.
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$40,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
In large and small amounts on improved real estate...
Swinerton & Oddy, 106 Govt. St.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
The company's elegant steamships Walla Walla, Umatilla, and City of Puebla carrying H. B. M. mails, leave Victoria B. C. 8 p.m., July 3, 8, 13, 23, 28, Aug. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22 27; Sept. 1, and every fifth day thereafter.
Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 11 a.m., July 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Aug. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, and, every fifth day thereafter.
FOR ALASKA
Leave SEATTLE 9 p.m.
Queen—July 9, 24, Aug. 8, 23.
Cottage City—July 14, 29, Aug. 13, 28, Sep. 12.
City of Topeka—July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, Sep. 2.
Al-Ki—July 1, 16, 31, Aug. 15, Sept. 7. And every fifth day thereafter.
The steamer Cottage City or Queen will leave Victoria for Alaska at 4 a.m., July 10, 15, 25, 30, Aug. 9, 14, 24, 29, Sept. 13.
For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing, without previous notice.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agts., 61 Wharf St., Victoria.
H. H. LLOYD, Puget Sound Supt.; C. W. MILLER, Asst. Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

Oceanic Steamship Company
S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu Wednesday, July 25 at 2 p.m.
S. S. ALAMEDA sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 8 p. m.
Line to Coolgardie, Australia and Cape Town, South Africa.
J. D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN
75 Government St., Victoria, B. C.
Lv. Daily. Ar. Daily
8:30 a.m......S.S. VICTORIAN......5 a.m.
Connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer. C. WURTELE, General Agent.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry. Co
SUMMER STEAMSHIP SCHEDULE.
Taking Effect April 23rd. 1900
S.S. THISTLE.
Sails from Victoria, 7:00 a.m. Monday, for Nanaimo and Way Ports.
Sails from Nanaimo, 7:00 a.m. Tuesday, for Comox and Way Ports.
Sails from Comox, 7:00 a.m. Wednesday, for Nanaimo and Way Ports.
Sails from Nanaimo, 4:00 a.m. Thursday, for Victoria and Way Ports.
Sails from Victoria, 7:00 a.m. Friday, for Nanaimo and way Ports, connecting with "City of Nanaimo" for Union Wharf, Comox and Way Ports.
Sails from Nanaimo, 4:00 a.m. Saturday, for Victoria and Way Ports.
The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice sailing dates and hours of sailing.
For rates, etc., apply to Purser on board, or to
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co Ld
Notice to the Public
On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 10,
SS. "ISLANDER"
Will leave for Vancouver from the OUTER WHARF, at 7 a.m., instead of from the Inner Wharf.
Outer Wharf car leaving Government street at 6:45 will connect with steamer.
Victoria, June 4th, 1900.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ld
SUMMER EXCURSIONS.
Cheap Rates.
The C. P. N. Co., will issue tickets to Vancouver good to leave Victoria at 7 a.m. Saturdays and Sundays, and returning, to leave Vancouver on Sunday afternoons.
Fare for Round Trip $2.00
C. S. BAXTER, G. P. A.

Lakeside Hotel
COWICHAN LAKE.
This popular resort, situated on the shore of Cowichan Lake, one of the largest on Vancouver Island, six hundred feet above the sea, is noted for fly fishing. Tourists visiting British Columbia should not fail to pay this charming spot a visit. Special tickets are issued by the E. & N. Railway on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, good for 15 days—$5.00 return.
PRIOR BROS.

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1900.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

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Six months 75
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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the night editor.

NORTHERN TRADE.

Business men should take notice that the latest date upon which the White Pass & Yukon railway will accept freight and guarantee delivery at Dawson is August 15. Freight may be got down the river up to a much later date, but after the latter part of August the weather begins to grow colder in the higher levels and the flow of water is checked so that navigation becomes uncertain.

The Northern trade will this year reach a solid foundation. The population of the Yukon has been pretty well weeded out, and the people now in the country are there to stay. Some of these will doubtless come out in the fall and remain south during the winter, but there will be a larger resident population this winter than ever before and means of communication will be regular and trustworthy. There will be an all-rail line from Skagway to White Horse in less than three weeks from now, and there is a good chance that before snow flies telegraph communication between the rest of the world and the Yukon Valley may be established. We are not quite sure about this, and if the work cannot be completed this year there will be no reasonable cause for complaint. These conditions make it possible to feel that the Yukon business is down to bed rock, and henceforward there will be steady growth.

It is highly satisfactory to be able to speak thus of the great and promising region to the North. Possibly some readers may think that we are wearing this subject a little threadbare; but we do not think so. It is one of those things that must be talked about and written about day after day until the people of this part of the province realize what the prospective Northern business means to them, until the future of that region and how Victoria and the other cities can benefit by it become a part of the everyday thought of everybody in business.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Parties are now squarely lined up in the United States for the presidential fight. While there are many things about a presidential contest which are objectionable, there is something sublime in the spectacle of a nation of perhaps more than seventy millions of people entering upon the task of selecting a man who shall be their ruler for the next four years, and not less remarkable is the manner in which, after the bitterest antagonism, the result of the voting is almost invariably accepted by the defeated party in the best possible humor.

The present conflict is in some respects the keenest that has been waged since the historic election of 1860, which precipitated the War of Secession. We are not very greatly impressed with the anti-expansion plank of the Democratic party, which commits Mr. Bryan, if elected, to follow what would be an almost complete reversal of the present policy of the nation in regard to Cuba and the Philippines. Mr. Bryan, if he is ever called upon to deal with that question, will find the task of turning backward the wheels of national progress very much more difficult than he imagines. What does concern us, and not only us, but all the commercial people in the world, is the probable fate of the free-silver movement. It does not follow as a matter of course that the election of Mr. Bryan will mean the opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; for before such a result is reached, there must be legislation, and to secure legislation favorable to such a step a congress must be elected that will be committed to silver. Nevertheless, the election of a free-silver president will be such a movement in the direction of bimetallism, to be undertaken by the United States alone, that the business world will receive a shock that may temporarily paralyze it. Practically the whole commercial world is now upon the gold basis. This means that if the United States adopts bimetallism it will practically be upon a silver basis, which will be a practical repudiation of all liabilities to the extent of nearly fifty per cent., that is relatively to the standard of values in other parts of the world. To illustrate: If a merchant in Great Britain has an open account in New York against a merchant there for, say, $100,000, at present the New York man can be compelled to pay him in gold coin, which is of equal value all the world over. But after the adoption of bimetallism the debt could be discharged by the payment of $100,000 in silver coin, which would only be worth a little more than half its face value in any other country than the United States. Such a state of things magnified manifold would inevitably create financial chaos. This is only one phase of the result of bimetallism if adopted otherwise than by international agreement. But we do not propose to argue out the silver question, our only desire is to emphasize its importance.

This is the great issue before the people of the United States, and it is a very singular thing that all the forces of the Democracy are committed in its favor, although it is well known that many leading Democrats are opposed to free silver. The greatest interest centres in the voting in the State of New York. This state is among the doubtful ones. In the last presidential year it went Republican; at the previous election it went Democratic; on the next previous occasion it was Republican, and this alternation has been kept up for a considerable period. According to rotation it is due to go Democratic this year, and the manner in which the elements of that party are getting together promises such a result. If this proves to be the case, the chance is that Bryan may win, although there is a possibility that a sufficient number of the Western States may swing into the Republican column to save the day for McKinley.

CHINATOWN.

The exterior of Chinatown is rapidly improving, and at the present rate this portion of the city, on the outside at least will be very much less of an eyesore than it has hitherto been. What it will be within is quite another matter. We hope that the Provincial government will see its way clear to introduce into the legislature in the session of 1901, if not this year, a bill dealing with the crowding of tenements so that the herding together of Chinese in close quarters may be prevented. The health authorities in San Francisco are very seriously contemplating the removal of Chinese from the portion of the city now occupied by them to a locality somewhat removed from the business district. The idea is to compel the Chinese to accept property elsewhere in exchange for that now owned by them, which is estimated to be worth considerable more than a million dollars. The Chinese object very streuously to this, and they make out a very good claim; but it is urged on the other hand that the health of the city must not be menaced by closely crowded dwellings, and the inconvenience of the few must give way to the welfare of the many, which is very sound political economy, although we have not observed a disposition on the part of the American people to apply it too closely when the private interests of United States citizens are concerned. The justice of the claim for consideration put forward by the Chinese is in part recognized by the intention to provide their proposed new quarters with every convenience in the way of lights, water, street car service, and so on. It is also pointed out that the injury which they anticipate is more fancied than real, if indeed there will not be a commercial advantage in the establishment of a modernized Chinatown. The interest which this possesses to us in this province lies in the fact that it sets an example of dealing with what must be conceded to be to a large extent a nuisance in this city and in some other places in the province. An effort to compel the Chinese to conform to modern methods of living is worth making for reasons other than sanitary ones. It would have a tendency to scatter the Chinese throughout the country, and thus relieve the pressure on the local labor market. If the Chinese now in British Columbia were scattered throughout the Dominion, their presence would not be felt to any considerable extent, and if it was, possibly the necessity of restricting Oriental immigration would be more generally felt.

In the language of the street Arab, may we say of the clerk of the weather: "What are you givin' us?"

We are very much of the opinion that Lieut.-Governor Joly is going to capture the hearts of the people of British Columbia.

Why should Nicholas Flood Davin object to the reduction of newspaper postage? Have any of the papers been refusing to print his speeches?

The Times says we are all likely to err. This may be admitted, but it is no reason why a little mirth should not be indulged in over a particularly amusing error.

The conflict between the Federated Societies and the medical profession has reached an acute stage. The subject is one calling for the exercise of common sense and fair play.

The Ypsolupsus pometelius is playing Old Harry with the orchards of the East. It is satisfactory to know that no bug could ever hope to get across the Rocky Mountains with such a name tagged to it.

It is now proposed to use the cinemetograph for the purpose of photographing machinery in motion. When this has been done intending purchasers of machinery will not have to take the trouble of going to see a machine working, but will be shown the moving picture in the office of the manufacturer.

As long ago as the year 1560 an English writer on the art of war described the use of the heliograph. This very useful thing seems to have been forgotten for nearly three centuries.

Lord Pauncefote was called upon to make a speech at a dinner in Harvard University a few days ago, and he is being heartily complimented by the United States press upon the ability he displayed in saying just as little as possible. There are occasions when brilliant flashes of silence are more to be desired than the most perfervid oratory.

Yesterday afternoon's despatches bore out the idea expressed in yesterday morning's Colonist as to the significance of the Boer retreat southward in the Orange River Colony. The enemy are being coralled and must very soon find further resistance hopeless. They cannot move about and live on the country, even if they should succeed in breaking through our lines, which is improbable.

Yesterday's despatches from China were more pacific and give color to the belief expressed in some quarters that very much of the alarm felt for the fate of the legations in Pekin was manufactured for a special purpose. Japan seems determined not to allow the advance on the capital to be delayed. It will be a subject for profound thankfulness if the Europeans in Pekin have escaped massacre. If this proves to be the case, the only difficult problem presented will be that due to the murder of the German minister. But it is much too soon to speculate how the trouble will end.

At the last annual meeting of the English Church Union a resolution was adopted declaring that "in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper the bread and wine, through the operation of the Holy Ghost, becomes in and by consecration, according to our Lord's institution, verily and indeed the body and blood of Christ, and that Christ, our Lord, present in the most holy sacrament of the altar under the form of bread and wine, is to be worshipped and adored." This is an extreme declaration and may be expected to call forth much animated discussion, if nothing more.

Cotton mills are being established in the Southern States, but the negroes are not found to be a satisfactory operative, the reason being that they will not work continuously. The Charleston Messenger, a paper published in the interests of the negro race, is endeavoring to impress upon its readers the desirability of their securing continuous employment, and it makes the extraordinary statement that of the 35,000 negroes in that city not more than half a dozen are established in business for themselves, and that almost one-half of them are dependent upon odd jobs for a living. The wages available are from 30 cents a day up, and this affords some idea of what it cost the average negro in Charleston to live.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Yes, he started a hotel, and he made a hit, too. You know the old-established place across the street advertised itself as a hotel with all the comforts of a home.

Yes.

Well, he advertised his place as a hotel without the discomforts of a home.—Philadelphia Record.

So you quarreled with George, said one young woman.

Yes, said the other, with much pathos.

Is your engagement broken?

Oh, no. I told him I never wanted to see his face again, and he said that he would leave me forever. But we didn't go so far as to break our engagement.—Washington Star.

It did your cold good to go and see the doctor, I knew it would.

Yes, he's got a worse cold than I have.—Chicago Record.

Who is that man who is eternally talking to you about the brevity of human life? Is it the minister?

Minister! That's an insurance agent.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

Time will tell, said Mr. Wiseman, in oracular tones.

Mr. Sourdrop sniffed and observed: If Time doesn't some woman will.—Baltimore American.

Mamma. Why did you let him kiss you?

Daughter. Well, he was so nice, he asked me—

But haven't I told you you must learn to say 'no'?

That's what I did say. He asked me if I would be angry if he kissed me.—Troy Times.

Casey. There's trouble over at Clancy's.

Costigan. Phwat is ut?

Casey. A family foight.

Costigan. Shure that's not trouble; that's enjiment.—Puck.

There was a vacant seat in the car. Little Willie allowed the strange lady to take it, although he looked tired.

Thank you, my little gentleman, said she. Why did you not take the seat yourself? You look tired.

So'd you be weary, lady, if your father found out you went fishin' like mine did.—Philadelphia Press.

Bertie has discharged his German valet.

What for?

He told the Dutchman to crease his trousers and the valet greased them.—Philadelphia North American.

Clara. If you don't love him why should you accept his attentions?

Maud. Well, you know, some other girl might.—Detroit Free Press.

Old lady (to chemist), I want a box of canine pills.

Chemist. What is the matter with the dog?

Old lady (indignantly), I want you to know, sir, that my husband is a gentleman.

(Chemist puts up some quinine pills in profound silence.)—London Tit Bits.

MORE ENERGY FROM COAL

Nikola Tesla Thinks That to Burn Coal Is a Makeshift.

I remember that at one time I considered the production of electricity by burning coal in a battery as the greatest achievement toward advancing civilization, and I am surprised to find how much the continuous study of these subjects has modified my views. It now seems to me that to burn coal, however efficiently, in a battery would be a mere makeshift, a phase in the evolution toward something much more perfect. After all, in generating electricity in this manner, we should be destroying material, and this would be a barbarous process. We ought to be able to obtain the energy we need without consumption of material. But I am far from underrating the value of such an efficient method of burning fuel. At the present time most motive power comes from coal, and, either directly or by its products, it adds vastly to human energy. Unfortunately, in all the processes now adopted, the larger portion of the energy of the coal is uselessly dissipated. The best steam-engines utilize only a small part of the total energy. Even in gas-engines, in which, particularity of late, better results are obtainable, there is still a barbarous waste going on. In our electric-lighting systems we scarcely utilize one-third of one per cent., and in lighting by gas a much smaller fraction, of the total energy of the coal. Considering the various uses of coal throughout the world, we certainly do not utilize more than two per cent. of its energy theoretically available. The man who should stop this senseless waste would be a great benefactor of humanity, though the solution he would offer could not be a permanent one, since it would ultimately lead to the exhaustion of the store of material. Efforts toward obtaining more energy from coal are now being made chiefly in two directions—by generating electricity and by producing gas for motive power purposes. In both of these lines notable success has already been achieved.

The advent of the alternating-current system of electric power-transmission marks an epoch in the economy of energy available to man from coal. Evidently all electrical energy obtained from a waterfall, saving so much fuel, is a net gain to mankind, which is all the more effective as it is secured with little expenditure of human effort, and as this most perfect of all known methods of deriving energy from the sun contributes in many ways to the advancement of civilization. But electricity enables us also to get from coal much more energy than was practicable in the old ways. Instead of transporting the coal to distant places of consumption, we burn it near the mine, develop electricity in the dynamo, and transmit the current to remote localities, thus effecting a considerable saving. Instead of driving the machinery in a factroy in the old wasteful way by belts and shafting, we generate electricity by steam-power and operate electric motors. In this manner it is not uncommon to obtain two or three times as much effective motive power from the fuel, besides securing many other important advantages. It is in this field as much as in the transmission of energy to great distances that the alternating system, with its ideally simple machinery, is bringing about an industrial revolution. But in many lines this progress has not yet been felt. For example, steamers and trains are still being propelled by the direct application of steam power to shafts or axles. A much greater percentage of the heat-energy of the fuel could be transformed in motive energy by using, in place of the adopted marine engines and locomotives, dynamos driven by specially designed high-pressure steam or gas engines and by utilizing the electricity generated for the propulsion. A gain of fifty to one hundred per cent. in the effective energy derived from the coal could be secured in this manner. It is difficult to understand why a fact so plain and obvious is not receiving more attention from engineers. In ocean steamers such an improvement would be particularly desirable, as it would do away with noise and increase materially the speed and the carrying capacity of the liners.

Still more energy is now being obtained from coal by the latest improved gas-engines, the economy of which is, on the average, probably twice that of the best steam-engine. The introduction of the gas-engine is very much facilitated by the importance of the gas industry. With the increasing use of the electric light more and more of the gas is utilized for heating and motive-power purposes. In many instances gas is manufactured close to the coal-mine and conveyed to distant places of consumption, a considerable saving both in the cost of transportation and in utilization of the energy of the fuel being thus effected. In the present state of the mechanical and electrical arts the most rational way of deriving energy from coal is evidently to manufacture gas close to the coal store, and to utilize it, either on the spot or elsewhere, to generate electricity for industrial uses in dynamos driven by gas-engines. The commercial success of such a plant is largely dependent upon the production of gas engines of great nominal horse-power, which, judging from the keen activity in this field, will soon be forthcoming. Instead of consuming coal directly, as usual gas should be manufactured from it and burned to economize energy.

But all such improvements cannot be more than passing phases in the evolution toward something far more perfect, for ultimately we must succeed in obtaining electricity from coal in a more direct way, involving no great loss of its heat-energy. Whether coal can be oxidized by a cold process is still a question. Its combination with oxygen always evolves heat, and whether the energy of the combination of the carbon with another element can be turned directly into electrical energy has not yet been determined. Under certain conditions nitric acid will burn the carbon, generating an electric current, but the solution does not remain cold. Other means of oxidizing coal have been proposed, but they have offered no promise of leading to an efficient process. My own lack of success has been complete, though perhaps not quite so complete as that of some who have "perfected" the cold-coal battery. This problem is essentially one for the chemist to solve. It is not for the physicist, who determines all his results in advance, so that, when the experiment is tried, it cannot fail. Chemistry, though a positive science, does not yet admit of a solution by positive methods as those which are available in the treatment of many physical problems. The result, if possible, will be arrived at through patient trying rather than through deduction or calculation. The time will soon come, however, when the chemist will be able to follow a course clearly mapped out beforehand, and when the process of his arriving at a desired result will be purely constructive. The cold-coal battery would give a great impetus to electrical development; it would lead very shortly to a practical flying-machine, and would enormously enhance the introduction of the automobile. But these and many other problems will be better solved, and in a more scientific manner, by a light-storage battery.

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Of the choicest brands as packed for London, the largest and most particular market in the world for Champagne.

Pommery & Greno, Sec.
Piper Heidseck, Sec.
Moet & Chandon, Dry Imperial, 1889, 1893.
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry.

Also by recent arrivals: Croft's Port, Amontillado Sherry, Burgundy, Sauterne, Claret, Liqueurs, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Irish, Scotch and Corby's Canadian Whisky, Cigars, Etc., Etc.

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Black Shirt Waists.
Fast Dye Black Hose.
AND A FULL LINE OF
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ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.
A STRONG NICKEL WATCH
Stemwind and set, full jewelled escapements, warranted 5 years, special reduced price,
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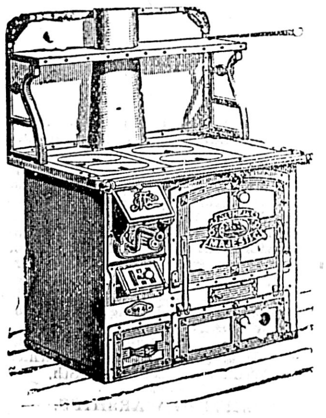

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Are now offering their large variety of
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At Wholesale Prices
Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.
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Balmoral Block
DOUGLAS ST.
Forty handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single; baths.
Mrs. F. B. Williams, - Prop.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Wednesday, July 11.		Thursday, July 12.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
8:00 a.m.	0 4 feet.	8:30 a.m.	0.4 feet
4:00 a.m.	9.2 feet	4:30 p m	9.2 feet.
7:50 p.m.	7.6 feet.	8:50 p.m.	7.1 feet.
11:50 p.m.	8.5 feet.	....	....

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Heisterman & Co.

District Managers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Blouse Waists half price at Russell's. *

Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside. *

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

ENJOY

Your morning bath by using sponges, brushes and "Conti's" Castile Soap, bought at
DAVIES' DRUG STORE.
30 and 32 Government Street.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious. *

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas. *

Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside. *

Purchasers of bicycles taught to ride. Rambler Cyclery, Weiler Bros. *

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges. *

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street. *

Nairn's Scotch linoleums are unsurpassed for wear. Weiler Bros. show these in many new patterns. *

Read the White House advertisement to-day. *

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers. New stock office stationery. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street. *

Frilled Muslin, Bobbinet and Madras curtains for summer furnishing at Weiler Bros. *

Crossley's fine carpets are world famous. Weiler Bros. are exclusive agents for these immensely popular goods. *

Our repair shop is complete, and if your wheel can be repaired, we can do it. Rambler Cyclery, Weiler Bros. *

Read the White House advertisement to-day. *

Lime Juice and Kola.

When you are hot and thirsty, and want something cool and refreshing, try our latest drink, "Lime Juice and Kola." It will touch the spot every time. Don't forget that Fawcett's Ice Cream Soda is made with Pure Cream. 49 Government St.

Read the White House advertisement to-day. *

For Dawson.—Wharf street merchants report heavy shipments of freight for Dawson, and it is gratifying to know that the bulk of the Yukon trade is being done in this city. Messrs. Wilson Bros. will be one of the heaviest shippers by the next trip of the Amur. A party of traders just out from the mines entrusted a portion of their requirements to this firm, stating that they were going on to Seattle to complete their orders, thinking that money could be saved thereby. A few days later Messrs. Wilson received a wire from that city ordering complete shipments of all goods the party required, they having found that Victoria was the cheapest purchasing point in the Northwest.

The Light Running

Domestic Sewing Machine.

Familiar words with a new meaning.
It makes home happy.
It smothes out wrinkles.
It wins the heart of the housewife.
If your sewing machine is not giving satisfaction we will be pleased to complete your happiness by placing one of our high grade "Domestics" in your home—No trouble about terms, we can arrange that to suit you
A full supply of needles, oil and other sundries for all machines kept in stock.

FLETCHER BROS.,

Opposite Old Post Office.

Telephone 306. 93 Government st.

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

Farms Wanted.

I shall be glad to receive particulars of a few good farms, which the owners are willing to sell at reasonable prices, to forward to my correspondents.

DOWSETT, KNIGHT & CO.,
Land Agents, London, Eng.
For Publication in Their Circular.

"The Land Roll."

A copy of which can be seen at my office.

C. C. REVANS
Land and Insurance Agent
34A GOVERNMENT STREET.

Victoria Clearing House.—The totals of the Victoria clearing house for the week ending July 10 were: $913,679; balances, $294,067.

Parliamentary Drill.—The Central W. C. T. U. will hold a parlor social at the residence of Mrs. D. Spencer, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Parliamentary drill will be conducted by Mrs. Spofford, and in addition an entertaining programme will be provided.

Weekly Concert.—The first of a series of weekly concerts will be given at the Dallas hotel on Friday evening by the Fifth Regiment band. A band stand has been erected near the beach, opposite the hotel.

Under Canvas.—No. 4 Company, Boys' Brigade, of the First Presbyterian church, headed by the pipers, yesterday marched to Cordova Bay, where they will go under canvas during the warm weather.

Sworn In.—Messrs. H. G. Lawson and A. J. Kitto, who recently passed the final law examinations, were yesterday presented to Mr. Justice Martin by Mr. H. D. Helmcken, and donning their wigs and gown, took the oath as barristers and solicitors.

Auction of Furniture.—To-morrow, at 2 p.m., the Cuthbert-Browne Co., Ltd., will sell by auction the well kept contents of a nicely furnished cottage. The sale will be held in their rooms, Langley street, and is of importance to parties commencing housekeeping.

Building Activity.—There is at present a most gratifying activity in building circles. Besides the numerous brick buildings going up in various portions of the business part of the city, in the residential sections many residences are being erected. Local architects are busy preparing plans for other structures, and altogether the progress and growth of Victoria in this particular is most satisfactory.

Wants the Child.—In Supreme Court Chambers this morning a habeas corpus application will be heard. Four years ago Sam Kee, a Chinaman, on a letter of authority from her father, who lives in Canton, took the custody of a Chinese girl, Soy King, who is now fourteen years of age. A few days ago the child was missed and was found at the Refuge Home, the authorities of which refuse to give her up. Sam Kee has appealed to the law to enable him to recover the child. Mr. H. D. Helmcken, Q.C., appears for the Chinaman and Mr. Thornton Fell for the Refuge Home.

A Handy Manual.— The Manual of Penal Clauses of Victoria City By-Laws and of certain statutes of the province, compiled by the city clerk, with index, and published by the authority of the police commissioners, is now on sale at the bookstores, for the sum of 25 cents. The volume is neatly bound in cloth, and contains other items of information, such as names of mayor and aldermen, police commissioners, license commissioners and civic officials; also a list of the city fire alarms. It includes besides a map of the city, showing the boundaries of the city, the fire limits and the wards. The map alone is worth the price of the book.

Warring Expressmen.—A long standing grievance between two expressmen—D. F. Green and William Lambeth—will result in their appearance in the police court this morning. Green charges Lambeth with assaulting him on Sunday and trying to push him overboard from one of the wharves. Lambeth, in retort, says Green threw an iron at him and cut him badly over the eye. The eye looks as though he were telling the truth. The two men have had trouble once before and on that occasion appeared in court.

The Wily Chinee.—Assuming that the natural antipathy against them would be increased by recent developments in China, local Chinese have craftily posted notices in Chinatown warning all their countrymen to be sure when conversing with white men to always express disapproval of the Boxers and the rebellious movement in the elestial Kingdom. This instruction is being faithfully carried out, for when a white man asks a Chinaman what are his views about the situation in China, John will invariably reply: "Boxee man no good. Him alla same siwash. Hope white man killee all."

An Eloquent Orator.—Rev. Father Woods will occupy the pulpit in St. Andrew's cathedral next Sunday morning at 10:30, and again in the evening at 7. This reverend gentlemen needs no introduction to the people of Victoria, as the citizens know him well and recognize in him one of the most eloquent pulpit orators on the Pacific Slope. His profound scholarship and rare eloquence have been appreciated by the people regardless of creeds, in the past, and all will be gratified to hear him again. For his sermon in the morning he has chosen "The Gospel of the Sunday"; for the evening the subject will be "Devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, an Integral Part of the Worship of the Immaculate Church." Rev. Father Woods is a son of the late Archdeacon Woods, of New Westminster, and before commencing his studies for the priesthood was a clerk in the Bank of British Columbia in this city.

When you decide to take COD LIVER OIL, try the ELIXIR, with

Malt, Wild Cherry
....AND....
Hypophosphites

Pleasant to the taste. $1.00 per bottle at our store.

BOWES He Dispenses Prescriptions
98 GOVERNNMET STREET.
Telephone 425. Near Yates Street

To Tax or Not to Tax

That Is The Question — Two of the Aldermen Say No.

Cameron and Kinsman Opposed to Street Paving This Year.

During the debate on the "Rates and Taxes By-Law, 1900," which went to its second reading at Monday evening's meeting of the city council, Ald. Cameron and Kinsman expressed strong disapproval of the proposal to increase the rate of taxation, as provided in the by-law, to 21 mills. The 21 mills is made up as follows: For general purposes, 8½ mills; health, ½ mill; debt, 10 mills; and schools, 2 mills. The present rate is 19 mills.

The aldermen mentioned also placed themselves on record as opposed to the proposed paving of Yates and Broad streets this year, on the ground that this would mean additional taxation, which the property owners could ill afford this year.

With the object of getting a more comprehensive statement of the reasons which actuated them in taking this position, a Colonist reporter yesterday interviewed the two aldermen.

Ald. Cameron said he was not opposed to the paving of the streets mentioned; but questioned the expediency of proceeding with the work this year. Already there had been a large increase in expenditure this year in connection with the schools, police, the water system—the item for the new pumping station being a large one—and the new fire hall at Victoria West. As far as the expenditures for the school and police departments were concerned, of course the council had no jurisdiction—these matters were in the hands of the school trustees and the board of police commissioners.

These extra expenditures would entail an increase of one mill in the rate of taxation anyway—making it 20 mills; and he thought it would be unwise to incur another additional mill at this time to provide for street paving.

Another reason why he opposed the latter expenditure was because the city would be called upon to pay the city's share of the work—one-third—this year, amounting to about $11,000, while the property owners—who pay two-thirds—could extend their payments over a period of ten years, if they wished. He would like to see the work delayed until the city could get the necessary power from the legislature to make more favorable arrangements in this regard.

Another thing—all the funds were appropriated for this year, said Ald. Cameron. There is a great necessity for more drains and sidewalks, and there is no money with which to attend to the same.

Ald. Kinsman concurred in all that Ald. Cameron had said. Briefly, his view was that if any money was available for street work it should be devoted—this year at all events—to the laying of drains and sewers.

The aldermen desired to be placed on record as opposed to the proposed expenditure for paving this year. At the same time, they had little doubt but that the work would be proceeded with, as a majority of the council seemed in favor of it.

For Hongkong.—H. M. S. Arethusa will leave Esquimalt at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for Hongkong.

Permanent Sidewalks.—The work of laying permanent sidewalks on Yates street is fast being completed and that thoroughfare is commencing to take on a metropolitan appearance.

Celebration Finance.—The wind-up meeting of the finance committee in connection with the Queen's Birthday celebration was postponed last night, owing to the small attendance, until Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The Police Court.—The Mongolian, Ah Gong, who, as mentioned in yesterday's Colonist, was arrested by Sergt. Redgrave with a number of stolen fire grates in his possession, got two months' imprisonment before Magistrate Hall yesterday. Alex. Vasilatos and Roy Clunes, charged with theft, were dismissed.

Over-Boomed Nome.—Letters which had reached Dawson before the arrivals by the Cottage City last night left that district, from Cape Nome, reported that the district was much over-boomed, and miners were advising their friends that Nome was a good place to stay away from. Labor, they said, was being paid from $1.50 to $2 per day.

Field's Body Found.—The body of Gunner Fred. Field, R. M. A., who was drowned about five weeks ago by the capsizing of a boat off Macaulay Point, was found yesterday afternoon by two of the men from the barracks, not far from the scene of the accident. Field and two companions were returning from Rod Hill, where they had been on duty, to the barracks, when, in changing places, the boat capsized, Field being drowned, but the other two men reaching shore in safety. The remains were removed to the naval morgue at Esquimalt, and will be buried to-day at the naval cemetery with military honors. Field was a native of London, Eng., and about 22 years of age. He was an only son, his father and mother still living in the Old Country. He came to Canada with his regiment in 1897, and was stationed at Halifax for some time.

Pushing the Work.—Contractor Fred. Sherbourne has a large gang at work pushing construction on the Strathcona hotel, at Shawnigan Lake. It will in all probability be completed the latter part of August.

"GISBURN" FOR SALE

One of the Finest Residences in Victoria

This property contains about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the Straits, and is situated at the corner of Moss street and Belcher avenue. The house is large, commodious and very handsomely finished, the interior workmanship being very good. There is a large, well-built stable on the property, and a large, well-stocked fruit and kithen garden.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.

WHAT A Picnic

We are moving. Still more prepared to fill all orders on short notice. Everything nice and tasty for summer holidays.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO

Cor. Gov't and Broughton.

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS. W. J. ANDERSON,

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

A SEATTLE TRAGEDY.

Pete Peterson Shoots Annie King and Kills Himself.

The district south of Yesler way, Seattle, contributed another tragedy in low life to the already long list credited to that quarter during the past six months. At an early hour Sunday morning Pete Peterson, known to the police as a worthless character, shot and perhaps fatally wounded his mistress, Annie King, and put three bullets into his body. He is dead. That the suicide and would-be murderer did not also claim as a victim Police Officer Freeman is due solely to the fact that the woman whom he attempted to kill grappled with him and prevented him from turning his pistol upon the officer, when he attempted to gain an entrance through a transom to the room in which the tragedy occurred. Before Freeman and Police Officer Tripp could force the door, four reports from Peterson's revolver, followed by screams of terror from the woman, announced that the would-be murderer had well-nigh accomplished his bloody purpose.

AWNINGS TOO LOW.

City Police Receive Complaints in Regard to the Same.

Numerous complaints having reached the city police in regard to awnings in front of certain establishments not being the required height above the sidewalks, it is not improbable that action will be taken to remedy the grievance in the near future. For the information of those who may be offending in this regard, it may be stated that a clause in the by-law regulating the same, reads as follows:

"Every awning or shade, and every bracket supporting the same, across or over any sidewalk shall be at least seven feet six inches clear above the level of the sidewalk; and it shall be unlawful to use any racket or contrivance other than such as shall be worked by cords and pully for raising or lowering any such awning or shade, unless such racket or contrivance be not less than six feet six inches above the sidewalk."

We Can Supply You With the Highest Grade

Pianos AND Organs

On the most reasonable prices and terms. No fancy prices asked, and big cuts made as an inducement to buy, but all goods marked at fair and honest prices.

M. W. WAITT & CO.
No. 44 Government St

Store closes at 7 Evenings, Saturdays, 10:30.

Airy Puffs.

Those are handsome puff neckties we're showing in our east window. Every one was bought within the past six months; and they're brimful of style and bright snappy colorings. Owing to their fascinating beauty, we were induced to buy too many of them. To reduce the quantity, you may choose from the lot; (the cheapest ones were 75 cts.) for

50 Cents.

W. G. CAMERON.
Clothier, Furnisher and Hatter.
55 Johnson Street

Not the Cheapest But the best value possible for the money is what we aim to give.

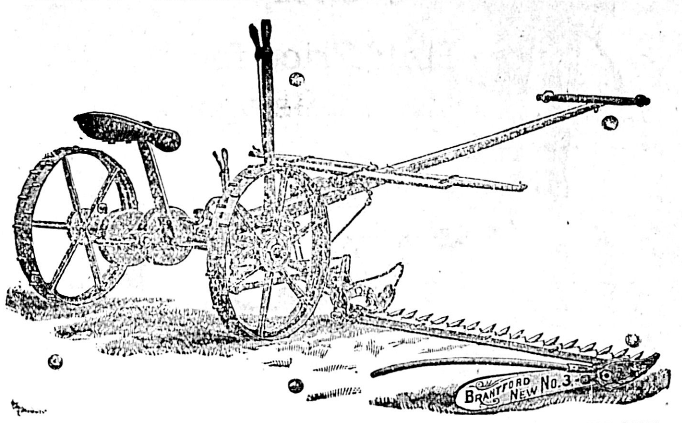
Men's Suits that will wear, $8.50, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Men's Pants that will wear, $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00

Reliable Boys' and Youths' Suits at prices that will bring you back again.

The Largest Stock of Hats and Gent's Furnishings in Victoria.

W. & J. WILSON 83 Government St
VICTORIA, B. C.

HAY MAKING MACHINERY



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HORSE RAKES—ALL WIDTHS, WITH WOOD AND STEEL WHEELS.
HAY TEDDERS—WOOD FRAME AND ALL STEEL.
HAY CARRIERS, FORKS, SLINGS, PULLEYS, etc.

For Sale by E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.
Catalogues on Application

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 $2,920,000
RESERVE 100,000 486,666
HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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YUKON AND ATLIN GOLD FIELDS.

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc. Issued Direct on DAWSON CITY, ATLIN CITY WHITE HORSE and SKAGWAY.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT,

Deposits received from $1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon.
Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.
GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

INSURANCE THAT INSURES
FIRE MARINE
ACCIDENT, &c.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Ltd 26 Store St.
General Agents and Commission Merchants.

The White House

ONE-THIRD REDUCTION On an Entire Stock of Summer Skirts CRASH DUCK PIQUE

BLOUSES And Tailor-Made Costumes.

Commencing To-Morrow, Thursday.

PRICES GO TO PIECES BUT QUALITIES REMAIN FIRM.

Prices Are Below Cost.

THESE DUCK, CRASH AND PIQUE SKIRTS MUST BE SOLD DURING THE NEXT TWO WEEKS. SKIRTS ARE MADE FIRST CLASS ALL THROUGH, AND ARE SO GUARANTEED.

THE WHITE HOUSE Policy does not tolerate the carrying over of goods from one season to another.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

HERE Therefore is your chance to get rare values.

100 Men's Odd Coats and Vests.

Half Price for Cash this week.

20 Dozen Boys' Straw Hats.

10c. each for cash this week

A Few of Those Halifax Tweed Suits At $4.90 Still Left

Balbriggan Underwear 35c.

50 Dozen Fast Black Sox 12c. a Pair.

BATHING TRUNKS 5c., 10c., 15c. Pair.

BOYS' KNICKERS 25C PAIR.

White Canvas Tennis Shirts and Pants.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters

68 and 70 Yates Street, Victoria.

Local Chinese And the Crisis

Something About the Reform Movement in Aid of The Emperor.

The Local Association Watching Events With Keen Interest

The members of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, which has a branch in Victoria, are watching events in the Orient with keen interest. The officers of the local association are Yip Yen, president; Chang Chay, first vice-president; Yip Sang, second vice-president; La You Ching, recording secretary; Yip On, corresponding secretary; W. A. Cumyow, corresponding foreign secretary.

Le Pak Chule, a Chinese resident of Victoria, and a staunch sympathizer with the reform movement, expressed great concern to the Colonist reporter yesterday, regarding the situation in Pekin.

Asked as to what the reform party is doing for China and the Emperor, a publication printed for the Chinese of San Francisco, which in its issue of June 23, contained the following article:

"Cuba gained her freedom through the loyalty and untiring energy of the Junta, and the Chinese who have absorbed modern ideas are making a strenuous effort to accomplish a similar result for their own country through the reformers. The rapid growth and dignified attitude of this comparatively new organization is most satisfactory to the reasoning class of Chinese, and alarming to the Empress Dowager. It has ever been a thorn in the side of the pig-headed old lady who is now the self-appointed ruler of the empire, which is proved by her hostility toward all high officers of state who have in any way favored members of that organization. She has taken it upon herself to degrade all military and diplomatic officials who have been suspected of having the least friendly feeling for the Reformers. But strange to relate, this system of coercion has only resulted in strengthening the love these patriots have always shown for their Emperor.

"This condition of affairs would not seem at all strange in any other part of the world, nor would it seem remarkable were any other people concerned. But it must be remembered that the Chinese are a people who for many centuries have been ground in the dust, not daring to utter the faintest protest against even petty local rulers, not to mention the great central government at Pekin. One of the sages of the imperial court declared when the treaty was accomplished by Mr. Burlingame, 'this is a sorry day for China,' and for once in his indolent career this old croaker was correct in his forecast, so far as his China was concerned. But it meant the birth of the new China, the China of the future, for which this band of brave fellows is making such a gallant struggle.

"There seems no reason why the Reformers should not succeed in this matter because they are doing the very thing which modern civilization has always asked of the Chinese. They are endeavoring to modernize the empire and teach their fellows to discard antique ideas and laws, so as to come in touch with the rest of the world. They are the people who do not believe in the old map of China, which is still considered the correct thing by many of the old school Chinese, and represents China as the central kingdom of the earth, with all the other nations dotting the ocean like a lot of insignificant islands of no particular consequence. Most of them have sailed across the ocean and personally bumped against these islands, only to find them rather important countries, ruled by powerful governments and defended by great armies.

"It may be argued that it has taken even these travelled Chinese a long time to discover that civilization was a thing to be emulated, which is so, but it must also be remembered that this is only another effect of centuries of abuse and ignorance, forced upon them by rulers so selfish that they cared little or nothing for the fate of their subjects. In fact, the immediate excuse for the existence of the Reform party is the fact that for the first time in modern history, China has been fortunate enough to have a wise and honest ruler born to the throne, and, just as he arrives at an age when he could consummate some of his ideas of reform, up bobs the old Dowager Empress, and, with the help of her confederates, has the young monarch so carefully tucked away that for some time it was a matter of speculation whether he still lived or had been destroyed by his political enemies.

"As the count stands to-day, the Reformers number at least five million staunch members living without the borders of the Chinese Empire, and it is estimated that at least seventy per cent. of all residents of Southern and Middle China are practically members, although they do not dare to publicly announce that they have signed the rolls, for such a course would result in confiscation of property, exile and possibly death."

Read the White House advertisement to-day. *

THE GARDEN FETE.

Expectation That the Hospital Entertainment Will Be a Great Success.

"Pity and need make all flesh kin." May all remember this and contribute their presence and support in aid of the fete to be given by the Women's Auxiliary at the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital to-day. The kindness and help already shown encourage the committee to hope that the work which has been accomplished by this society is appreciated by the public. But there is still much to be done; many more comforts and furnishings necessary before the hospital is thoroughly equipped. To enable them to make a good beginning with their second year's work the Women's Auxiliary give their fete to-day, and bid all friends a most hearty welcome. Though it was impossible to send out notices to everyone, a certain number of "reminder cards" have been distributed, which it is to be hoped members and friends will use, and pass on for the information of all who feel interested.

An offer has been made by Professor Daniels to play the zither for the ladies. This is an instrument whose powers have as yet not been well demonstrated here, and therefore, it will be an exceptional privilege to hear it.

All donations of candy, cake, cream, and especially articles for the fish pond will be most thankfully received, and may be sent to the hospital before 2 o'clock to-day; articles for the fish pond are especially needed.

Ceylon is second to none in its methods of tea-growing and tea-packing. That is the reason of the excellence of Hondi Ceylon Tea. *

CLEVER PERFORMANCE.

Kellar, the Magician, Appeared Before a Large Audience Last Evening.

As a sleight-of-hand performer, Kellar, who appeared before a large audience at the Victoria theatre, has few, if any, superiors. He makes no claim of supernatural power, in fact he admits that all his feats are mere tricks. These he does very neatly, and although in the most open manner, it is impossible to detect them. The first part consisted of a series of experiments, some old and some new, in sleight-of-hand. Then followed "The great hypnotic scene; the levitation of Princess Karnac," the little lady being suspended in the air, apparently, without any support. Mr. Kellar admits that this is an illusion and the most difficult achievement he has ever attempted. The instantaneous disappearance of a woman and the "marvellous Hindoo clock," which told days and dates, were other interesting features. The performance closed with the Simla seance and transmission of Princess Karnac from one prison to another, both old cabinet tricks, but still bewildering to many.

On the whole, Kellar gives a very clever, interesting and amusing entertainment. Those attending such shows can ask for nothing more.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

DOCTORS AND LODGES.

Trouble Between the Two Brought Before the Government.

The friction which has occurred between the members of the Board of Federated Societies and the doctors came to a head yesterday, when a deputation from the board waited upon the government and asked for a curtailment of the privileges at present enjoyed by the medical association of the city and province. They ask that two members of the board be appointed on the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital and that the medical act be amended so that the association will not have the power to exclude duly qualified practitioners from other parts of Canada and Great Britain.

The deputation directed the attention of the government to the conduct of some of the members of the medical association who, they allege, declined to visit a patient who had been attended by one of the lodge doctors.

Dr. Foot was appointed at a recent meeting of the board to act with Dr. Gibbs as physician to the lodges, thus relieving the task imposed upon Dr. Ernest Hall. A series of lectures dealing with these reforms will be given during the winter months.

Tom—"Did you ask old Gilfoyle's consent to your marriage with his daughter?" Dick—"Yes." Tom—"How did you come out?" Dick—"I really don't know; it all happened so sudden."—Town Topics.

Read the White House advertisement to-day. *

White Horse a Busy Town

Mr. N. P. Shaw Says It Is Building Up and Growing Rapidly.

The Yukon Is Now High and Steamer Navigation Is Good.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Shaw returned from the North on the Victorian yesterday morning. They came down on the City of Seattle as far as Port Townsend, where they took the Victorian for home. They went as far North as White Horse, which Mr. Shaw describes as a very busy town and growing rapidly. Some very substantial buildings are being erected and the inhabitants regard the future of the place as assured, both because it is the trans-shipping point from rail to steamers, and because of the valuable copper mines that are being opened a short distance to the west of the town.

When Mr. Shaw left White Horse, the river was rising, and there was already plenty of water for all the steamers. The White Pass & Yukon Ry. is operating nine boats of its own and there are seven others engaged in the company's service. Following are the company's boats and their tonnage: Canadian, 180; Columbia, 180; Victorian, 180; Sybil, 180; Yukoner, 250; Bailey, 75; Zealandia, 75; Joseph Closutt, 25. The following are the additional boats operated in connection with the company's service: Lightning, 180; Tyrell, 150; Light, 400; Eldorado, 150; Bonanza, 150; Clifford Sifton, 100; Florence, 100. There are also other steamers on the river which are handling business, but those mentioned are directly engaged in the service of the railway company. The company also has engaged scows that can handle 1,000 tons of freight. There were during the latter part of last week about 2,000 tons of freight at White Horse awaiting shipment to Dawson; but the railway authorities told Mr. Shaw that in the course of ten days or so it would all go forward to its destination. As after the middle of next month the water will begin to drop off, Mr. Shaw recommends all persons having freight to send to Dawson to ship it as early as possible. The railway company does not guarantee delivery of freight consigned to Dawson, if it is not shipped by August 15. After that date shippers take their own risk.

Mr. M. J. Heney, contractor for the railway, told Mr. Shaw that the line would be ready for travel between Bennett and Caribou Crossing by August 1, and after that date through trains will run from Skagway to White Horse. At present, freight and passengers are transferred from Bennett to Caribou by steamer. The connections are close at both ends and the sail on Lake Bennett is delightful. There is no finer scenery than is to be found there.

Most of the people are leaving Bennett for White Horse. Bennett will continue to be an important point for some time, because travel and freight for Atlin will leave the railway here and take the boats.

General business conditions in the Yukon are pronounced by Mr. Shaw to be excellent. Fine reports have come out from Atlin and Klondike. New finds are reported from other localities, but he did not have time to make enquiries regarding them, so as to speak with any certainty on the subject. He is very sanguine of the business future of the North, and everyone seems to be doing well. His own firm have places of business at Bennett, Atlin, White Horse, and Dawson, and find business good at all these points.

Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is a gentleman's drink.

Cumso. Well, Johnnie, how do you like your new teacher?

Johnnie. Not much. She don't know anything. To-day she asked me who discovered America.—London Tit Bits.

TO SAVE

All profits but the maker's on Harness buy direct from us. The biggest assortment of the most desirable and dependable Horse equipments made anywhere. We offer a wider range of choice than any dealers in the city can give you. The prices with all the profits of the middlemen cut out.

WADE & McKEON, 44 Yates St.

PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE.

Meeting of the Board of Lady Managers Held Yesterday.

The regular monthly meeting of the lady managers of the Protestant Orphanage was held yesterday afternoon at the home, Hillside avenue. There were present, Mrs. W. F. McCulloch, in the chair; and Mesdames Higgins, Foote, Milne, McGregor, Hutcheson, Wilson, Carter, Fleming, and Going.

After routine business, the offer of the Arion Club to give an open air entertainment at the Gorge on Thursday evening, July 12, and to take up a collection in aid of the Orphanage was accepted with grateful thanks.

A satisfactory letter from one of the orphans who had been placed out at service was received and filed.

The matron reported that Eddie Edwards had returned from the Jubilee hospital, where he had received the kindest care, but his general condition was such that the doctor advised that h's friends should be consulted with, and the suggestion was adopted.

The secretary was directed to convey to the family of the late matron, Mrs. Walker, the heartfelt sympathy and condolence of the committee on their distressing bereavement.

Mrs. Foote and Mrs. Going were appointed visitors for the month.

A cordial vote of thanks was extended to all those who had contributed to the marked success of the recent Pound Party.

The following regular donations were reported by the matron, and acknowledged with thanks:

Mrs. Dr. Hassel, box of cakes.

Mrs. Spencer, clothing and bedding.

Ames, Holden Co., pair boots.

Children of third division, Wellington public school, scrap book.

A Friend, clothing.

Mrs. Puckle, lot of rhubarb and 15 boxes cherries.

Y. W. C. T. U., 9 pinafores.

Cyrus H. Bowes, three boxes cream chocolates.

Mr. Campbell, clothing.

Mrs. Hutcheson, magazines.

Mrs. T. Earle, clothing.

Alex. Campbell, Craigends, Mt. Tolmie, 5 boxes strawberries, and 50 cents for cream.

Mrs. W. J. Smith, clothing and lime.

A Friend, clothing.

Mrs. Kinsman, clothing.

Mrs. Morley, clothing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McClure, two boxes cocoa.

Mrs. Erb, cherries.

Two Orphans, $1.00 for the children.

Mrs. (Col.) Peters, clothing.

Mrs. Herbert Kent, coffee and two boxes cherries.

Mrs. E. E. Wootton, cherries.

Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, books, apples, and cherries.

First Presbyterian Church Sunday School, picnic to Goldstream, with luncheon and tea.

Mr. B. E. Knowles, milk daily.

Times and Colonist, daily papers.

Mr. Jack, cherries, cakes, etc.

Mrs. Flewin, cherries and vegetables.

Mrs. Barnard, cherries and currants.

Mrs. Jackson, raspberries.

Mr. S. M. Robins, 2 tons of coal.

A Friend, clothing.

Mrs. (Capt.) Babington, sack of flour.

A Friend, cherries, dripping and onions.

Mrs. Galletly, $5 cash.

Mrs. T. Drake, $2.50 cash.

Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake, $2.50 cash.

Mrs. J. H. Lawson, $2.50 cash.

An Orphan, $2.00 cash.

Inquirer. This is a quiet neighborhood is it not?

Dweller in the Flat. It was until that painless dentist opened his place on the second floor.—London Tit Bits.

My father was just itching for an office.

Did he get over it?

Yes, they scratched him at the polls.

It is easy to say a thing is good—another matter to prove it—Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea will stand every test.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

Canadian Makes Good Score in the Gregor Competition.

London, July 10.—Perfect weather favored the National Rifle Association competitions at Bisley to-day, the rifle experts again have the programme to themselves.

The Bass competition was won by Color Sergeant Hooton, of Liverpool, with a total of 135. No Canadians competed.

In the Gregor competition, W. E. Vittie, jr., of Canada, scored 35 points.

The Hanford memorial challenge cup was won by Caldwell, of the Ulster Rifles.

LACROSSE.

Practice This Evening.

A general practice is called for this evening at 6:30, when junior teams will meet the seniors at Oak Bay. Everyone of the players is urgently requested to be out in good time. Practices will be held on both Thursday and Friday evenings.

THE TURF.

Salisbury Meeting.

London, July 10.—At the first day's racing at Salisbury to-day the Downton handicap of three sovereigns each for starters, (to go to the second horse) with 200 sovereigns added, for three year olds and upwards, five furlongs, resulted in a dead heat between Mr. J. S. Curtis' four year old chestnut colt Star of Hanover and Mr. George Edwards' four year old chestnut colt Fairyfield. Mr. W. C. Whitney's Miguelil, Aurora colt was third.

A TABLE DELICACY.

Good Qualities of Shredded Wheat Being Demonstrated Here.

The Cereal Machine Co., manufacturers of shredded whole wheat biscuit, granulated wheat shred, wheat shred drink and wheat shred baby food, are just now pushing the sale of those articles in Victoria in such a manner as will compel Victorians to take cognizance of their efforts.

One of the large show windows in the new premises occupied by Messrs. Erskine, Wall & Co. is utilized for the purpose of making an exhibit of the goods, and at a counter just inside, Mrs. and Miss Bruce, special agents of the company, demonstrate to visitors the advantages and methods of treatment of the shredded biscuit.

A description of the process of shredding the wheat is most interesting. The best of wheat is bought directly from farmers, cleansed of chaff, dust, foreign seeds, etc. Then the rock and other substances of greater gravity than the wheat are removed by an ingenious mechanical device. After thorough washing in cold water, the wheat next goes into great wire tumblers which are submerged in large kettles, where it remains in and under boiling water until thoroughly cooked, during which time the tumbler has been constantly revolving. The boiling water loosens the woody brush, the fungi and all insect life and eggs, while the constant rapidly revolving motion of the tumbler in the boiling water by abrasion, one grain against another and the whole against the steel wire tumbler, to be thoroughly washed and cleansed and the foreign substances to be carried off into the water. This operation leaves the wheat berry in the whole state. This is the first cooking. By further agitation out of water, the wheat is prepared for and spouted to the hoppers of the shredding machine. In the mechanical process of shredding the wheat none of the original elements are lost, and no foreign substance enters into the product. Shredded whole wheat biscuit retain all the original constituents of the wheat berry. They are simply whole wheat, all wheat, and nothing but wheat. They are a convenient standard or basic food put up in convenient form. Nothing like them has ever before been produced. They are short without shortening, and light without yeast or other chemical. Thus it is found that the whole wheat is sufficient unto itself when unhampered and the original elements left intact; and in shredded whole wheat biscuit it finds its fullest expression in nutrient, life-sustaining qualities.

The ladies are distributing a pretty little booklet which tells all about shredded wheat and contains valuable receipts for preparing the same. Opportunity is also given visitors to test the good quality if the dishes prepared with shredded wheat. The exhibit and demonstration will continue at Erskine, Wall & Co.'s establishment for another week.

NEW SWIMMING BATHS.

Mr. St. Clair Fills a Long-Felt Want.

The swimming baths at Point Ellice bridge, constructed by Mr. Ian St. Clair, will be thrown open to the public on Saturday next. Every provision has been made for the comfort of patrons, and it will now be possible to enjoy the pleasures of a salt water bath without undue publicity.

The location is a good one, the water where the bath house is situated being invariably warm. The swimming basin is 120 feet long and 50 feet wide. The base of the bath is constructed of planed scantling. Facilities are afforded for expert swimmers, diving to deep water if they so choose.

The charge of admission to the bath house is fixed at 15 cents, or seven tickets for $1. Evening tickets good for the entire season may be obtained on payment of $2.50. Season tickets are issued for $5. These are good for any time.

Mr. St. Clair, besides giving lessons in swimming, will also instruct in the art of canoeing and rowing in the spring; and the baths are expected to prove a decided addition to Victoria's attractions.

Your sideboard at home is incomplete if it is not stocked with Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

A. O. F.

Court Vancouver Chooses New Officers For the Ensuing Term.

Court Vancouver, No. 5755, A.O.F., met last evening for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing term, which resulted as follows: C.R., H. Maynard; S.C.R., D. McKenzie; Treas., W. B. Hall; Secty., S. Wilson; S. W., A. P. Mansell; J. W., J. L. Smith; S.B., W. Neill; J.B., E. Norey; trustee, F. P. Watson. A joint convention of Courts Vancouver and Northern Light will be held this evening, when the D.C.R., J. Bennett, of Nanaimo, will be present for installation. A committee was appointed by the two courts to arrange for entertaining the distinguished brother at a banquet to be given in his honor. A joint committee was also appointed to make arrangements for a church parade in the near future, when it is expected a large gathering of Foresters will be in the procession. Bros. P. R. Smith and W. J. Gower are the committee from the court to act in conjunction with other societies in the city for the Societies' Re-Union to be held in Nanaimo on August 11.

Most everyone who has whiskey for sale compares its virtue to Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

Savoy Theatre.—This popular amusement resort was again crowded last evening and the enthusiasm from the rising of the curtain till the fall was remarkable. There is a cheerful celerity about the Savoy's admirably constructed programme—no hitches or protracted waits. Everything goes along smoothly. Encores are liberal and so prompt as not to impede or delay. The acts are so varied that everybody was suited and delighted. The Marco Brothers are the "headliners" this week, and are undoubtedly the most marvellous acrobats that have ever appeared here, while one amuses with his oddities the other startles with his daring. Bryant and Onslow, grotesque knock-abouts, were the recipients of tumultuous applause, which they richly deserved, as they are emphatically performers of merit. The Gordon Sisters charmed the audience with their sweet singing, and promise to become prime favorites here. Miss Allie Delmar is another newcomer and won the audience at a jump by the cuteness displayed in her vivacious specialties. Of Marie D. Wood comment is unnecessary, as her phenomenal singing is too well known to need lengthy mention. Rae Eldridge and Clara St. Clare also made their initial bow and received deserved applause. The holdovers were as kindly applauded as if they had been first nighters. Taken all in all, it is the finest vaudeville bill ever presented in the city.

In times of peace; in times of war;
The favorite drink is Jesse Moore.

Your life is like a romance, with each session of a Congress like a chapter, isn't it? exclaimed the highly imaginative young woman.

Yes, said Senator Sorghum, and there is a lot of excitement sometimes in wondering whether there is going to be any 'continued in our next'.—Washington Star.

I'm told that the government levies no tax on alcohol for use in the arts, said Whiffet.

That is true, said Gazzam, but the fact cannot interest you, since painting the town cannot be considered art within the meaning of the law.—Detroit Free Press.

TUCKETT'S

Myrtle Cut

Full Flavored

TUCKETT'S

VERY MILD ORINOCO.

Choice Virginia Tobacco

CONSIGNEES

By steamer Yosemite from Vancouver:

CON SIG NEES
M. W. Waitt & Co
B. A. Paint Co.
V. B. & S. Co.
Pither & Leiser.
E. & N. Ry.
H. Carmichael
M. R. Smith & Co
T. G. Lando
Lenz & Leiser
D. K. Chungranes
R. P. Rithet & Co
Thos. Earle
H. B. Co.
Turner, B. & Co.
B. C. Job. Co.
J. H. Todd & Son
Jubilee Hospital
A. H. & Co.
E. G. Prior & Co
Mrs. Macaulay
E. B. Marvin & Co
Redon & H.
Jackson & McD.
Wilson Bros.
W. G. Cameron
Hutcheson Co.
Moore & Co
Hall & Co.
C. H. Bowes
Dom. Trading Co
C. P. N. Co.
D. Spencer
J. H. Baker
J. Mitchell
C. Hayward
Prov. Pub. Co.
B. C. Elec. Ry.
G. Maynard
J. W. Mellor
R. Jones
Erskine, W. & Co.
G. Powell
Marine I. W.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

A move is on foot to replace Japanese labor in Hawaii with negroes from the Southern United States.

George A. Morse, an aged patient in the Agnew's Insane Asylum, California, was boiled to death in a bath tub on Monday night. He was placed in the bath by an attendant, who turned on the hot water, and then left the room, and neglected to return until the old man was scalded to death.

A despatch from Charlettown, P.E.I., states that Grey, McPhee & McIntosh's woolen mills at Spring Park have been burned; loss, $10,000.

Mr. Scowlern, a large cattle dealer of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is at Listowel, buying up a large amount of live stock for export to England. He says the visit is the result of the advertisement given Canada due to the Canadian contingent going to South Africa.

Robert Hall, a well-known Montreal caterer, of St. Catherine street, for over a quarter of a century, is dead.

The C.P.R. traffic receipts for the week ending July 7, were $575,000; for the same week last year, $522,000.

General Lord William Seymour left Halifax yesterday for England, spending two years as commander in chief of the forces in British America.

A special despatch to London from Lorenzo Marques says a Boer bulletin has been issued asserting that the Boers have recaptured Watervaal.

Senekal, Orange River Colony, July 9.—An extended reconnaissance to-day resulted in the discovery that the Boers had evacuated all their positions around Senekal. Numbers of them appear to have gone towards Ficksburg and the remainder in the direction of Bethlehem. The British commanders express the opinion that the retirement of the Boers foreshadows a speedy end of the war in this section of the country.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

I've a song here that I think will do.
Is there any sense in it?
Not a particle.
Is there any tune to it?
Not a morsel.
Leave it, if it answers your discription it will turn out a gold mine.—Tit Bits.

Little Girl. Please give me a penny. Mother is dead, and my father can't go out at night any more by the doctor's orders, and so can't earn any money.

Benevolent Passer-by. Can't go out at night? Why, what's your father's business?

Little Girl. He's a burglar, an' before he was laid up with bronchitis we used to live beautifully.—London Tit Bits.

Ice-cream he bought his darling,
And she ate, and ate, and ate;
Till at last her heart she gave him,
To make room for one more plate.

Her marriage seems to be happier than the majority of that kind.

Yes, and its all owing to the wisdom of her father. Instead of settling a fortune upon them, he gives his titled son-in-law an allowance that is to cease should they ever separate.

Oh! I see. Instead of buying a husband for her he has secured one on a salary.—Chicago Post.

First Physician. Did old Coupon's case yield to your treatment?

Second Physician. It did. I treated it six months and it yielded something like $1,000.—London Tit Bits.

Sara has resigned from all her clubs.

What is she doing?

Getting up new ones.—Indianapolis Journal.

What is a public nuisance?

Why, its a man who is always wanting somebody else to write to the papers about a public nuisance.—Indianapolis Journal.

CAPTURING A DACOIT IN BURMAH

(From Wide World Magazine.)

Captain W. H. Graves, late of the Chinese Imperial Service—himself the hero of many hairbreadth escapes, and one of the five Europeans who took a distinguished part in the great naval battle of Wei-hai-Wei, in 1894, has sent us the following extraordinary narrative. Capt. Graves is at present leopard-shooting in a practically unexplored country some seventy miles above the Ruby Mines of Mogok, in Upper Burma.

The following letter accompanied the narrative: "Ruby Mines Co., Mogok, Upper Burma, 1-2-1900.—Sir,—The enclosed story was instrusted to me by a great friend of mine, and I think it so curious that I forward it to you for publication in your celebrated magazine, per favor of my sister, Miss Clo. Graves."

This adventure I am about to relate happened some five and a half years ago. I was engaged in the timber trade, and stationed on the Upper Irawaddy, not far from Bhamo. Having leave granted to me, I set out to distinguish myself in killing game. My destination was Loohsa, a small village on the borders of the Myantha country. When I arrived I found game pretty scarce, but had not been there a couple of days before my hunter told me of some "rhino" in the vicinity. As I gathered that one of them was an enormous beast I gave instructions for an early start the next day.

I was pleasantly surprised in the course of the evening to see D——, of the civil police, toddle in with about a dozen constables. Over our dinner he told me the reason of his being there, and it was as follows:

Located in the district was a hiding place of a celebrated Dacoit, by name Tun-Gwinne, who, with a small following, had terrorized the surrounding country for many months. He was said by the natives to be invulnerable, and local tradition credited him with supernatural powers. Be this as it may, he had been chased by the police scores of times, and, although most of his gang had been taken or killed, he himself always managed to escape scot-free, and as soon as pursuit had slackened up, he would pop up with a cheerful smile and a new following, to repeat his disastrous performance in the most unconcerned manner.

The favorite retreat of the outlaw was a large swamp a considerable distance from our village. Here he would take refuge when hard pressed. Various parties had attempted to penetrate into the swamp in pursuit of him, but all had failed; and the attempt had been given up as hopeless after several men had been engulfed in the quagmire. Government had offered a large reward for his capture, dead or alive, and there was also a reward offered for any information leading to his capture.

Next morning, as we were preparing to start on our various quests, a Shan came up and asked to speak privately with D——. This man offered to conduct D—— to a place where he would be able to capture the Dacoit, on condition that he should receive the reward and a free pardon for his own past offences, he having been at one time a member of Tun-Gwinne's gang. After considerable discussion we agreed on a plan. The rhinoceros could wait, and as I was known to be after them, two or three of D——'s men were to take off their uniforms and proceed with D—— to hunt, not indeed the "rhino," but the Dacoit; whilst I with my party and the rest of the police were to remain in camp. We knew that the movements of a party of men in uniform were certain to be reported to Tun-Gwinne by his spies, whilst the movements of a simple hunting party would not attract so much attention; and as the transfer was made at once and the start followed immediately afterwards, the spies would not have time to convey the news even if they knew. The informer had also stated that the Boh had but two or three men with him.

D—— started off with his men as had been arranged, whilst I remained in camp in a state of considerable anxiety. Twenty-four hours having elapsed and no signs of the returning party, I determined to take the rest of the police and follow on D——'s tracks. My head shikari followed the trail with the greatest ease, and we proceeded in this way for some miles. At last about midday we came to a small natural clearing in the midst of the thick jungle, and were greatly shocked to see, stretched round the ashes of a fire, the corpses of the four men who had accompanied D—— on his ill-fated expedition. The men had evidently been ambushed and killed whilst preparing a meal. No trace of D—— or the guide could be discovered for some time. At last an exclamation of horror from a policeman called our attention to a large tree on the edge of the clearing, and we saw attached to the trunk, a blackened mass, which, on examination, turned out to be the body of the informer. The unfortunate wretch had been crucified to the trunk, large spikes of hardened wood having been driven through his hands and feet. Shocked by the sight we hastily interred the corpses and hastened on the track of the Dacoits.

Nightfall found us approaching a large hill, at the foot of which stood a pagode. The hill overlooked a vast swamp, and as it was getting dark we determined to camp, as it would be too dangerous attempting to cross the swamp without the aid of daylight.

Whilst making preparations for our meal one of our men came running up in a great fright and begged us to leave the place at once, as it was haunted. He had heard strange sounds proceeding from the pagoda, and was certain that a Nat (devil) inhabited the place, and that we should all be killed if we remained there during the night. I walked up to the pagoda to investigate, and in the niche of the building usually occupied by the figure of the Buddha, I saw a strange figure, which was jerking about in a curious, convulsive manner and making a choking gurgling sound. What was my surprise to discover this to be none other than D——, the missing man. He had been stripped naked and covered all over with a kind of whitewash, then gaged and bound to a sitting position usually shown in the Buddha, and a conical cap placed on his head in the most rakish fashion.

In this position he had been placed by our friend Tun-Gwinne, and there left to be found or starve. The sounds which had frightened the man had been D——'s earnest efforts to attract attention. We at once released him and gave him something to restore him. After cleaning him up we were glad to find that although rather exhausted, he was not very much the worse for his peculiar experiences.

He told us that he really could not say how it all happened, as he had been seized and gaged so suddenly that he had seen nothing until the Dacoits had placed him in the pagoda and there decorated him.

The next morning, finding D—— still rather exhausted and poorly, we left him and our baggage behind, with a few men to look after him, in a village we found on the edge of the swamp; and we then proceeded to follow the Dacoits through the swamp.

We soon found we had a very hard contract indeed in front of us. Jumping, sliding, and scrambling from one log of wood or tuft of grass to another, we pressed on. Every now and then one of our party would miss his foothold and plunge into the beastly slime, and it would require all our efforts to drag him out again. The heat also was terrific, and the deadly miasma from the foul mud was almost unbearable. Added to all these, the innumerable stinging and biting insects and reptiles which we disturbed in our passage were almost more than we could stand. The leeches in particular troubled us extremely. They were of all sorts and sizes from the common leech one sees in chemist's shops to the huge elephant leech nine or ten inches in length; every few minutes we had to halt and mutually assist each other in ridding ourselves of these hideous pests. At length, thoroughly exhausted, we came to a small mound of earth, which raised itself a few feet above the level of the swamp. On it were a few large trees, which afforded a grateful shade; and, as we were all done up, it was decided to stop and rest for a couple of hours before proceeding any further. So, after partaking of some very much-needed refreshment, we all lay down under the shade of the trees. In a couple of hours I woke up and gave the word for a start. A shout from one of the policemen made us all run to see what was the matter, and an awful sight met our eyes.

Stretched on the ground, just as he had laid himself down to rest, was the body of our unfortunate cook, and attached to his neck and other parts of his body were four curious masses, which, on closer examination, turned out to be enormous leeches swollen almost to bursting with the blood of the unfortunate man, who, having incautiously fallen asleep close to the water, had been smelt out by the leeches, and had been destroyed whilst he slept. The loathsome creatures which had caused the tragedy proved, on measurement, to be approximately 20 inches in length, and they looked more like big leather bottles than anything else.

It being impossible to take the body back with us I ordered the men to dig a grave in the spongy ground with their dahs (knives or swords) and bury it. This they did, and they also took vengeance by chopping and hacking up the fearsome things that had been the cause of the poor fellow's shocking death.

Realizing that it would be madness to attempt to penetrate farther into the swamp we retraced our steps and reached dry ground by sunset.

On arriving at the village, where we had left D——, we found him quite recovered from the effects of the bad treatment he had received, and, in spite of our adventure, eager for another chance at the men who had so grossly ill-used him.

Next morning, whilst we were at breakfast, a peon entered and told us that a woman, who said she had important information, wished to see us. She was admitted and turned out to belong to the Leshaw tribe, which is quite distinct both in language and customs from the other tribes round about, in being all good hunters and jungle people.

Fortunately this woman could talk a little Shan, and we learned from her that she had been carried off by the notorious Dacoit three or four months before and kept by him in his retreat in the marsh, until, growing tired of her, he had lately cast her adrift. In revenge for the ill-treatment she was now willing to guide us to the outaw's retreat, which, being a Leshaw and used to the jungle, she was perfectly able to do.

The next morning, accompanied by the woman as guide, we started into the swamp again. The path we now followed was much easier than the one we had tried before, but is was so well hidden and had so many twists and turns, that even our guide, jungle-woman as she was, was often at fault. But at last she brought us to the shore of a large lake in the midst of which was a small island, which was evidently occupied, and it had been cleared of jungle, and a number of huts—in fact, quite a small village—had been built on it.

The spot we had come to was evidently a regular landing-place, as two or three canoes and a few rafts, formed of bamboos, were moored to stakes stuck in the mud. It was now midday, and the heat was intense. Judging, therefore, that everyone would be sleeping, we quietly embarked in the canoes and silently paddled over to the island. There we found another landing-place; the canoes were secured and a guard placed over them. The rest of the party disembarked and quietly entered the village. The village consisted of about eight huts, and so entirely unsuspected was our attack that four out of the eight were entered and the inmates secured before an alarm was raised, upon which six men ran out from the other houses, drew their dahs, and made a determined rush to gain the landing place, hoping there to be able to seize a boat and escape. There, however, they were met by a volley from the men on guard over the boats, which laid two of them low and wounded some of the others. The survivors, seeing that it was hopeless to attempt to get away in that direction, sprang into the water and tried to escape by swimming the lake. But it was a case of out of the frying pany into the fire, because before they had swam many yards the blood from their wounds, spreading on the surface of the water, attracted multitudes of enormous leeches, which fastened on them and at once began to draw their blood, until, unable to swim any farther, two of them sank. One of the canoes had by this time been manned, and was close behind the survivor, one of whom was none other than the renowned Tun-Gwinne himself. He, like his companions, was unwounded, and had managed to grasp a large bamboo which was floating on the water. With difficulty, owing to the enormous quantity of leeches which had fastened on every part of his body, he was dragged into the canoe and brought ashore. There, though every effort was made to save him, and the leeches cut off his body, he died from exhaustion. With his companion we were more fortunate.

Securing our prisoners and what plunder there was to be found in the village we marched back to our camp, which we safely reached next day, and there D—— left me to proceed to headquarters with his prisoners and report.

Of course, D—— got promotion for breaking up the gang so thoroughly, whilst my only reward was an interesting experience and a consciousness of virture; also, perhaps, a few unconsidered trifles of small value which had somehow managed to adhere to my person during my search for Dacoits in the village.

MUNYON'S COLD CURE

Colds lead to coughs, coughs to pneumonia and consumption; therefore, it is all important to check a cold before it reaches the lungs. Munyon's Cold Cure will positively break a cold inside of twenty-four hours. Old colds, new colds and obstinate colds cured in a few hours. When the cold reaches the lungs or bronchial tubes the Cough Cure should be used alternately every half-hour with the Cold Cure. The Cold Cure is guaranteed to prevent pneumonia if used in the beginning of a cold. Pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, can be controlled by the use of these two cures.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25c a vial. Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1,505 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

SMART CAT ANECDOTES.

Stories of the Boy's Aversion and the Old Maid's Pride.

It is small wonder the old Egyptians deified and mummified cats—even in our own times puss is a mighty uncanny bundle of fur, claws and antipathies. Occasionally, but only occasionally, she has also sympathies. Beyond all other animals, her affection is capricious and time-serving. One pampered tortoise shall tyrant always manifested the most silken and lofty indifference for her owner, except upon the days when he said, casually: "I think I shall go fishing." No matter what she was doing, lapping cream or washing her face in the sunshine, as soon as she heard that she ran to him, rubbed herself against his legs, and set up a loud purring. She seemed to know when he had gone, and watched for his return, often meeting him at the outer gate, half a mile from the house. If a string of perch and trout dangled at his saddle bow, she ran before him to the door, mewing delight. If he had been unlucky, after one long disdainful stare, she slunk off into the woods and was invisible until next day. Unless she were given at once her fill of fish it was hardly worth while to dream of having any for breakfast next morning. They were kept in the ice house some distance away from the kitchen, and try as the cook might to fasten it securely, the marauding tortoise-shell commonly cleaned the platter, some time in the night. Then it was beautiful to see the look of meekly insolent innocence she wore next morning.

Another cat, a gray tiger-striped grimalkin, loved fish quite as well, but disdained to depend on stealing for the gratification of her taste. She became a fisherman on her own account. A small creek ran through her home plantation, and at one point in it, an elm tree sent a long root out, just at the surface of a deepish pool. Perch and suckers hauntted the pool, especially when the stream got low. The gray cat would crouch upon the root for half a day at a time, as motionless as the wood itself, eyes seemingly closed, tail tucked snugly at one side, the moral and pattern of sleepy content. Then maybe a midge or bettle dropped into the stream—an incautious fish darted to seize it. He was quick, but the gray cat was quicker. In a wink she had him in her claws, dragged him to the bank in spite of his flounderings, and devoured him with a ferocious delight.

Still she was not without stirrings of generosity. There was a little boy on the plantation, who played with her on her days off, and sometimes gave her a minnow of his own catching. It fell out one spring, just as dogwoods were in blossom, when, as all the world knows, is the witching time for fishing, that the little fellow hurt his foot, and was kept a prisoner in his chair through a fortnight. One day the gray cat leaped through the window, and laid a fish, half eaten, at his feet, looking up at him the while with anxious eyes and waving an inquiring tail.

This is the feline way of asking questions, especially about its own conduct—waving the tail from side to side. A very big black puss loved to fight and catch rats as well as any terrier. She was afraid of no rat that every had a hole, and gave her days and nights to battling with them. But she never so much as gnawed one of her captives. She killed scientifically, by a quick crunch at the back of the neck. Her favorite hunting ground was round about the corn cribs, where rats were very plentiful and very fat. It was no uncommon thing for her to finish seven big fellows in a night. When they were dead she lugged them all carefully to a house, a distance of 200 yards, laid them upon the back steps, and set up a mewing that would not be quieted until her master came out, counted the dead rats, praised and patted her, for her good night's work. Then, and then only, her tail ceased from waving, she pushed the vermin disdainfully aside with a forefoot and went in to doze on the rug and wait for breakfast.

Another plantation cat was deprived of all her kittens, but one, in the morning. In the afternoon her young master brought in three very young squirrels, captured out in the clearing. He laid the little animals down on the rug in front of the fire, saying something about being sorry the nest had been disturbed. The words were still in his mouth when the bereft cat caught up one of the squirrels and darted off with it to the box that held her remaining kitten. In a minute she came back for the second, and then for the third. When all were safe in the box she remained invisible until morning. Her owners thought she had supped on tender squirrels. They found out that, instead, she had adopted the orphans. In a week the little woodlanders were frisking about the floor, tamer than the kitten, and much more active. Trouble and fun began when they were big enough to go out doors. The yard was full of very tall trees, oaks and hickories, up and down which the foundlings scampered in the wildest glee. It was both odd and pitiful to see the anxious cat running about on the ground looking up at them, and mewing piteous recalls, which did no good at all. Once or twice she resorted to heroic measures, ran up the trees herself and soundly cuffed the truants. But, though she could climb as well as any squirrel of them all, she did not like the exercise, so after a while let the ingrates go their own way. When they were on the ground she tried very hard to make kittens of them—to teach them to eat mice, to catch them, to wash their faces properly, and sleep on their heads. But when she discovered them eating nuts and bird eggs, she washed her paws of them—possibly wishing that in the beginning she herself had eaten them.

Negroes believe firmly that cats can see the souls of dead people pass from the bodies. The belief is possibly grounded on the fact that cats are stirred to unusual excitement by the presence of a corpse. It happens sometimes in country houses which have been catless for months that as soon as death takes place there is a feline invasion. The cats leap inside through windows 10 feet from the ground, watch for the opening of doors, and dart through them like a flash. Once inside, they go straight to the death chamber, however remote, to stand at the door of it bristling and mewing until driven away.

The Cause Of Oom Paul

What An American Correspondent Has to Say of His Methods.

He Used the Boers to Perpetuate His Own Absolutism.

The following letter to the Providence Journal, dated Bloemfontein, May 8, from F. H. Howland, former correspondent for that paper in New York and Washington, who has recently been appointed to succeed Julian Ralph as war correspondent for the London Daily Mail:

Those good people who cry out against the tyranny and brutality of the British soldier and the rapacity generally of John Bull would be greatly benefited by a sight of this pleasant capital at the present time. Seventy-five thousand troops spent anywhere from a month to six weeks here, and departed last Thursday without leaving a scar.

I sat on the stoop of the Free State hotel last evening and watched for an hour the life on the public square of the town. It was a beautiful evening. The sun had set in that glory of delicate coloring which one rarely sees save in this country, and almost at once the air became deliciously cool, a welcome change after a rather hot day. As the wonderful pink and green and turquoise succeeded one another, and then began to fade out of the sky, leaving the half full moon and a solitary planet in full possession, little girls in sunbonnets came out of the neighboring houses and began to romp. Small groups of "Tommies," and now and then a company or regiment, passed by, all the men looking businesslike in their dust-worn khaki, and every once in a while a cart went by, drawn by a bullock or a mule, and driven by a nigger as black as the ace of spades, giving every moment or so his sharp cry of "Yek! Yek!" to urge his slow-going steeds along. East Indians, in turbans, flowing jackets, and puttees encasing very thin legs, their black and often handsome faces always severe, passed by constantly, in small groups, or singly, chatting gayly, though in subdued tones, and taking note of everything with great interest. Some of them in passing you gave greeting in their native tongue, calling down blessings upon the Heavenborn, one imagines. Now and again an orderly or despatch rider ambled by on his horse, saddle bags and bolster full, and side arms very conspicuously displayed. Officers are seen everywhere, most of them in helmets, but some in the little peaked hat, worn jauntily over the right ear. A grimmer touch is added to the picture when a piece of artillery goes by on its way to the station, and much noise is made by the passing of a traction engine, very similar to the steam roller seen on the streets in Providence, though these are used for hauling heavily laden waggons and not for crushing stones. There is no bustling and no crowding. Everyone moves in leisurely fashion and wonder what will be the contrast with the same khaki-garbed "Tommy" at the front.

In the afternoon the square is much more crowded by those who come to listen to the band, which plays from about 3:30 to 5 o'clock, and plays well, too. Shortly before eight o'clock the square becomes almost deserted. After that hour, by order of the military governor, no civilian can walk the streets without a pass.

The native Boer is little in evidence at any time, which makes one realize what the demand is for able-bodied burghers at the front. The town is never very busy, business being constricted within narrow limits owing to the lack of supplies, due in turn to the monopoly of the railway by the army.

Oom Paul depends for the carrying out of his designs upon lies and religious fervor. One can have some sympathy for the up-country Boer, because he does not know what he is fighting for. He thinks it is his hearthstone and his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. As a matter of fact, he is being used to perpetuate the absolutism of Kruger and his clique, with which goes their ability to line their pockets still further with the proceeds of the sale of valuable concessions.

Kruger tells his faithful burghers that England has started this war solely with the object of stealing their valuable territory. Yet he has for years been scheming, with the assistance of the Afrikander Bond, for a Dutch South African government from the Zambesi to the Cape, with England having a footing on the east coast to enable her to ward off other powers from the Dutch possessions. There is no doubt about this, members of the Bond having declared this as their purpose time and again in public speech and print.

It was clear to Kruger that if English and American immigration were allowed to go on unchecked modern ideas and customs would become predominant and the ignorance of his simple but canny burghers and their content with conditions that prevailed two centuries ago could not endure the competition. He tried to prevent being overwhelmed by the tide of modern progress, and his has been a fight against civilization from the first. It being his idea to keep new theories from gaining the supremacy it would be strange if he pronounced himself willing to grant the franchise to the Outlanders. An examination of his much exploited offers of the franchise after a certain term of years, fourteen or seven or five, shows that they were utterly flimsy and insincere, so hedged about with conditions that in the last resort he arranged to grant the executive council, which is entirely dominated by him, the power to decide finally whether or not an Outlander, though satisfying all legal conditions, should be granted the franchise. The offer was all a farce, of a piece with all other of Kruger's fair promises, made only to be broken when occasion required.

One method whereby Oom Paul prevails upon his credulous burghers to continue fighting is worth noting. They are never told the exact truth, or anywhere near it, as to their losses in battle. At the end of a fight, when the search is made for the dead, only the Hollanders and the foreigners generally are buried in the field, and their deaths recorded. Bodies of the burghers are made away with, and the news of their death never reaches their people, unless some relative happens to be on the spot to note it. On the other hand, the losses of the British are always magnified. On an average the latter are multiplied by ten, and the losses of the Boers divided by the same figure. Again, the Boers are told that Russia has declared war against England and is already marching troops into India. And so the propagation of lies goes on, and many good people in England as well as in America, are cajoled into thinking that the cause of the Boers represents all that is just and holy, and that England stands only for rapacity and greed.

Capetown itself furnishes proof enough of what Dutch rule means. The parliament there has a Dutch majority, and the Dutch influence is predominant. The result is that, although Capetown was settled before New York, it remains to-day comparable only to a third-rate American village in the sparsely settled West or Northwest. Its sanitary arrangements are hardly better than those of Havana, save in private houses of the better class. The hotels in the city are indescribably dirty, and the food of the public houses is far from good. Even the eggs are sent from Maderia, the Dutch being too lazy to keep hens. One is tempted, noting such conditions, to translate Dutch into dirt, as perverted in South Africa. All that will necessarily be changed when England secures complete supremacy. What the change will mean in the Boer republic can only be imagined.

A word as to the fiction that the Transvaal government is a republican government. A true republic is not in the habit of investing the law-making power in another branch of the government; yet this is just what was done by the Transvaal volksraad after the outbreak of the war. The first volksraad, by its resolution article 1416A, dated Sept. 28, 1899, granted "authority to the government during the recess to make resolution and issue instructions which may be found necessary for the interests of the country, and which instructions and resolutions shall have the force of law until they can afterwards be dealt with by the honorable the first volksraad." In accordance with that general power of authority, the government, which is Paul Kruger, the members of the executive council being entirely subservient to him, levied by proclamation a special tax upon the gross gold production, which amounted to 30 and in some cases to 50 per cent. By the same authority the government also imposed a tax of £2 a hundred morgen (about two hundred acres) on all land of absentee owners, and performed many similar acts.

As an illustration of what sort of people enlist with the Boers it may be of interest to tell what became of an ambulance outfit recently sent to the Transvaal by the generosity of Chicago people. The expedition consisted of some three score men, nearly all of whom, I am told, were of Irish extraction. They were all passed into the Transvaal by the American consul at Lorenzo Marques, Mr. Hollis, known to be pro-Boer in his sympathies. Met by the Boer officials, they were asked whether they wanted a red cross or a Mauser, and all but one chose the latter, and duly joined the Boer ranks, leaving the ambulance outfit to look after itself.

We passed several trainloads of troops yesterday on their way north. One grimy lot had been on the cars four days but they were as merry as grigs. We caught up just as rations were being served out for the evening meal, and as we drew up alongside they burst out into a very tuneful song. "Tommy" certainly does not take his troubles hard.

Regular Annual Visitor (at Northern summer resort)—Your lake here seems to be dwindling.

Proprietor—Yes, a little. But there are two more breweries in the neighborhood than there were last year.—Chicago Tribune.

"I'm going to marry a man with half a million dollars," said the girl in the bicycle suit.

"I'm glad to hear it," said the other girl. "Who is he?"

"Oh, I musn't tell you that. He hasn't got it all yet."—Chicago Tribune.

"Yes, that's a nice piece of jewelry," said Johnny, looking at the new scarf pin and handing it back. "But it is gold filled."

"Well, so's my tooth!" fiercely exclaimed Archie. "Anything wrong about that."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. A—That woman next door went and got a hat exactly like mine.

Mrs. B—Did you make a fuss about it?

Mrs. A—No; I gave mine to the cook.—London Tit-Bits.

"Give me the man who sings at his work!" said the man who likes quotations.

"What are you going to do?" inquired the severely practical friend, "start an opera company?"—Washington Star.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S ITTLE IVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHIPPING.

List of the Vessels Bound to B. C. Ports, With Flag, Rig, Tonnage, Name of Master, Where From, Destination, and Date of Reported Sailing.

Ardnamurchan, British ship, 1,619 tons, Crosby, master; sailed May 31 from Santa Rosalia to Royal Roads. Chartered to load salmon on the Fraser on account of Bell-Irving & Co.

Arethusa—German ship, 1,703 tons; Drewes, master; Altona Jaunary 12 via Montevido May 20. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Admiral Tegetthoff—German bark, 893 tons, Pundt, master; sailed from Molindo for Royal Roads May 1. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Brussels—British bark, 991 tons; Tonkin, master; sailed from Liverpool on January 29 for Victoria, B.C., with general cargo consigned to R. P. Rithet.

Carl—German ship, 1,916 tons; Hashagen, master; sailed from Liverpool on May 1 for Victoria with general cargo consigned to Robert Ward & Co.

Cedarbank—British ship; Batchalder, master; sailed from Hongkong for Royal Roads on June 4. For orders. Chartered to load wheat at Portland.

Clan Mackenzie—1,509 tons; sailed from Batavia June 1, via Yokahama for Royal Roads, to load salmon on account of Evans, Coleman & Evans.

Charles F. Crocker—American schooner, 763 tons; Dewars, master; sailed from Salavery on May 4 for Vancouver with cargo of sugar consigned to B.C. Sugar Refinery.

Corona—American schooner, 374 tons; Anderson, master; sailed from Honolulu on May 21 for Royal Roads. Chartered to load lumber at Chemainus.

Crown Prince—Norwegian bark, 972 tons; Salvasen, master; from Penarth via Puntas Arenas to Royal Roads; sailed October 16. At Montevideo March 21 in distress. Chartered to load lumber at Chemainus.

Comet—American schooner, 368 tons; Tornstrom, master; sailed from San Pedro on May 29 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Port Gamble.

Elwell—American ship, 1,356 tons; Ellis, master; sailed from Honolulu for Royal Roads on May 22. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Fiery Cross—1,359 tons; from Newcastle for Royal Roads, via Acupulco. To load salmon on account Robert Ward

Florence—American ship, 1,574 tons; Ryder, master; sailed from Honolulu on May 25 for Royal Roads. For orders.

Garibaidi—Norwegian bark, 533 tons; Olsen, master; sailed from Callao on April 13 for Royal Roads.

Glenogil—British ship, 2,193 tons; Stevenson, master; sailed from London on March 3 for Victoria with general cargo consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co.

Hesper—American bark, 602 tons; Snodergren, master; sailed from Honolulu about June 3 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Harvester—American bark, 716 tons; Krebs, master; from Karluk for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Hawaiian Isles—Hawaiian bark, 2,027 tons, Rice, master; from Santa Rosalia amout May 12 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Helios—German bark, 1,201 tons; Ostermann, master; from Vladivostock to Royal Roads. Chartered to load salmon on the Fraser for Liverpool and London.

Ilala—British ship, 1,246 tons; Timothy, master; sailed from London for Victoria June 8. Has general cargo consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co.

J. B. Brown—1,407 tons; Knight, master; sailed from Newmarket about April 12 for Royal Roads via Honolulu. To load lumber at Chemainus.

J. B. Thomas—Coming to Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

John Currier—American ship, 1,847 tons; Lawrence, master; sailed from Hongkong on April 30 for Royal Roads. Will load lumber at Hastings.

Kilmallie—British bark, 1,519 tons; sailed from Cardiff on May 1 for Esquimalt with coal for the navy.

Lindfield—British ship, 2,169 tons; Patterson, master; sailed from Santa Roslia for Royal Roads on May 22. To load lumber at Hastings.

Low Wood—British bark, 1,091 tons; Utley, master; sailed from Acululco for Royal Roads on June 2. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Lyman D. Foster—American schooner, 692 tons, Killman, master; sailed from Kehei about June 1 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Marion Chilcott—American bark, 1,511 tons, Weeden, master; sailed from Newcastle on May 4 for Royal Roads via Honolulu. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Machrinhanish—1,641 tons; from Shanghai for Royal Roads. To load salmon on account Robert Ward & Co.

Nanaimo—Bark, 397 tons; Roberts, master; from Nagasaki for Royal Roads; for orders.

Nymphe—German ship, 2049 tons; Hilmer, master; sailed from Yokahama about June 7, for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Naiad—British bark; Comming, master; 1,030 tons; from Hiogo for Royal Roads. Chartered to load salmon on account of R. P. Rithet & Co.

Paul Rickmers—German ship, 2,817 tons; Watson, master; from Hiogo for Royal Roads. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Rimac—British schooner, 889 tons; Warn, master; sailed from Cardiff on February 21 for Esquimalt with cargo of coal for the navy.

Republic—Chilian ship, 1,237 tons; Daves, master; sailed from Newcastle about May 1 for Royal Roads via Honolulu. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Rufus E. Wood—British bark, 1,332 tons; McLeod, master; sailed from Ladysmith June 30 for St. Michaels with coal. To come back for Royal Roads. Will load lumber at Chemainus.

Roland—German ship, 1,270 tons; Meyer, master; sailed from Table Bay about May 13 for Sydney. To sail thence for Royal Roads via Honolulu. Will load lumber at Chemainus.

St. David—British ship, 1,476 tons; Lyons, master; sailed from New York March 24 for Royal Roads via San Francisco; spoken on May 8 in 10 S. 35 W. To load lumber at Chemainus.

St. James—British bark, 1,453 tons; Tafley, master; sailed from New York May 12 for Royal Roads via San Francisco. To load lumber at Chemainus.

Sirene—German ship, 1,410 tons; from Yokohama for Royal Roads. To load salmon.

Thistle—British bark, 1,147 tons; sailed from Hongkong for Royal Roads about May 13. To load lumber at Moodyville.

Wilhelmine—German ship, 1,695 tons; sailed from Junin about May 31 for Royal Roads. To load lumber at one of Vancouver mills, for Delagoa Bay.

STEAMERS.

Steamers on the way to and from British Columbia ports:—

Aorangi—Can.-Aus. Line ....For Honolulu, Brisbane, Sydney. Due Sydney June 23rd.

Warrimoo—Can.-Aus. Line ....To sail from outer wharf for Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, June 29.

Miowera—Can.-Aus. Line ....From Sydney, June 19th; Brisbane, June 21; Honolulu, July 4. Due July 11.

Empress of China—C.P.R. SS. Co.......From Hongkong, June 6; Shanghai, 8th; Nagasaki, 11; Kobe, 12, and Yokahama, 15th. Due June 26.

Empress of Japan—C.P.R. SS. Co......From Victoria June 18 for Yokohama, June 29; Kobe, July 2; Hongkong, via ports, July 8.

Empress of India—C.P.R. SS. Co......From Hongkong June 27; Shanghai, June 29 and Yokohama, July 6. Due July 17.

Dolphin—W. & A. SS. Co............Sailed from New York on May 2 to go on the Alaskan run. Arrived Montevideo May 30.

Kvarven—Norwegian steamer.... .....Sailed from Liverpool April 13 via Barry April 18. Brings general cargo to Victoria, consigned to W. A. Ward.

THE SALMON FLEET.

Vessels chartered to carry the 1900 salmon pack to England:—

Ardnamurchan—1,619 tons; left Santa Rosalia May 31. Bell-Irving & Co.

Machrinhanish—1,641 tons; from Shanghai. Robert Ward & Co.

Fiery Cross—1,399 tons; sailed from Newcastle May 1 for Royal Roads, via Acupulco. Robert Ward & Co.

Sirene—1,410 tons; from Yokohama. Johnson Burnett.

Clan Mackenzie—1,509 tons; from Batavia June 1 via Yokohama. Evans, Coleman & Evans.

SEALING FLEET.

*Schooner Ancora—F. Hackett, master; sailed February 2.
*Schooner City of San Diego—H. Blackstad, master; sailed June 2.
Schooner Ocean Rover—F. Cole, master; sailed June 2.
Schooner Geneva—W. D. Byers, master sailed June 5.
Schooner Penelope—A. McDougall, master; sailed June 12.
Schooner Beatrice—A. St. Clair, master; sailed June 12.
Schooner Zillah May—W. Munro, master; sailed June 13.
Schooner E. B. Marvin—C. Campbell, master; sailed June 14.
Schooner Annie E. Paint—D. G. Macauley, master; sailed June 15.
Schooner Victoria—R. Balcom, master; sailed June 15.
Schooner Arietis—W. Heater, master; sailed June 15.
Schooner Otto—J. F. Gosse, master; sailed June 15.
Schooner Dora Siewerd—H. F. Siewerd, master; sailed June 15.
Schooner Libbie—C. Hackett, master; sailed June 16.
Schooner Enterprise—V. Gullen, master; sailed June 18.
Schooner Hatzic—J. Daley, master; sailed June 18.
Schooner Director—M. F. Cutler, master; sailed June 18.
Schooner Carrie, C. W.—R. E. McKiel, master; sailed June 18.
Schooner Viva—D. E. McPhee, master; sailed June 18.
Schooner Triumph—W. Cox, master; sailed June 20.
Schooner Vera—M. Ryan, master; sailed June 20.
Schooner Teresa—G. Meyer, master; sailed June 20.
Schooner Allie I. Alger—W. E. Baker, master; sailed June 20.
Schooner Ida Etta—D. Martin, master; sailed June 20.
Schooner Ainoka—G. Heater, master; sailed June 21.
Schooner Borealis—N. Bonde, master; sailed June 21.
Schooner Sadie Turpel—J. Bishop, master; sailed June 21.
Schooner Saucy Lass—G. R. Ferry, master; sailed June 21.
Schooner Venture—J. Anderson, master; sailed June 21.
Schooner Walter L. Rich—J. Haar, master; sailed June 22.
Schooner Umbrina—J. W. Peppett, master; sailed June 22.
Schooner Minnie—V. Jacobsen, master; sailed June 22.
Schooner Diana—A. Nelson, master; sailed June 22.
Schooner Carlotta G. Cox—C. LeBlanc, master; sailed June 23.
Schooner Mary Taylor—W. O'Leary, master; sailed June 23.
Schooner Ocean Belle—R. O. Lavender, master; sailed June 23.

*Gone to Copper Islands.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, July 10—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

Since yesterday the barometer has fallen along the Coast in advance of an ocean low area which has since moved eastward to the Rockies; the latter has caused few showers west of the Cascades. The weather is fair from the Fraser River valley eastward to Manitoba, and the temperature has risen above 80 about Kamloops and in portions of the Territories. A westerly gale prevails on the California Coast.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	50	63
New Westminster	50	70
Kamloops	56	82
Barkerville	40	64
Calgary	42	74
Winnipeg	52	70
Portland, Ore.	54	76
San Francisco, Cal.	50	64

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m., (Pacific time), Wednesday:

Victoria and vicinity: Moderate or south winds, mostly south and west; partly cloudy, with occasional showers; not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds; partly fair, with occasional showers.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 10.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	50	Mean	57
Noon	59	Highest	63
5 p.m.	59	Lowest	50

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ....Calm.
Noon..........9 miles south.
5 p.m..........4 miles southwest.
Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—2 hours 30 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed........29.848
Corrected........29.846

NEW WESTMINSTER.
Barometer at 5 p.m—Corrected......29.88

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver,

Mr. Wardle
Mrs. Townsend
Mrs. Young
W. Dykes
E. Ward
Miss M. Ward
C. J. Marani
J. L. Bell
Mrs. J. H. Senkler
Miss Cartmel
Mrs. Thomas
C. E. Lindmark
C. Burk
S. Weissberg
Miss McDonald
O. Nelson
H. S. Beck
W. Cameron
Mrs. Cameron and children.
J. P. Burns
Mrs. T. Turner
Capt. Robertson
Miss S. Camble
E. Godson
A. A. Thomas
H. W. Gourlie
W. W. Walker
John Grant
Miss Adley
Mr. Atherton

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

P. Crowell
J. Compton
Mrs. Anderson
Mrs. Gowen
T. N. Wilson
Mrs. Wilson
C. Bragdon
Mrs. Bragdon
Miss Rea
J. Rosenthal
J. Kerth
H. Kellar
T. Campbell
Mrs. Campbell
C. M. Garvin
L. Knight
A. Wasson
J. Lepman
W. Young
A. Bowman
C. Rosenbaum
Mrs. Rosenbaum
M. Keller
Mrs. Cress
G. Knight
Mrs. Johnson
Mrs. Washburn
T. Knight
Mrs. Uren
Miss Uren
Mr. Letta
J. Scagen
W. Phillips
Mrs. Phillips
Miss Carroll
Rev. J. Smith
Mrs. Smith
R. H. Smith
J. G. Stever
O. J. Wills
Miss Credon
Mrs. Smith
G. Winther
R. Tway
R. Tung
Mrs. St. Clair
Mrs. Foster
J. Rhodes
J. Jones
F. Taylor
K. Sinclair
R. Thurburn
Mrs. Thurburn
R. Bindson
Mrs. Rosburn
A. Freeman
J. Freeman
Q. Lillis
J. Lewis
Mrs. Lewis
D. Taylor
Mrs. Taylor
Miss Frizell
N. Nelson
Mrs. Nelson
S. Wilson
Miss Telfor
Miss Folson
Miss Carlson

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

D. & Gowen
Patterson & Co
M. Marks
G. E. Monro & Co
Pither & Leiser
V. B. & S. Co.
B. C. Furn. Co.
S. J. Pitts
Weller Bros.
P. McQuade & Son
Fell & Co.
E. A. Hall
S. Earthope
R. P. Rithet & Co
Wilson Bros
D. Spencer
Hinton Elec Co.
H. Young & Co
Mary Drosdovitch
S. Leiser & Co
Thos. Earle
T. N. Hibben & Co

A childless home is a cheerless home. The maternal instinct exists in every woman, and when it is ungratified she is deprived of much of the happiness of life. It often happens that childlessness is due to some cause which can be removed, and often is removed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The vigor and vitality which this remedy imparts to the delicate womanly organs, puts them in a condition of normal health, the lack of which is often the sole obstruction to maternity. Every woman should read Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1,008 pages and 700 illustrations. It is sent entirely free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing and customs. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper bound volume, or 50 stamps for the cloth covered. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

STOP THAT COUGH

Some people say it will go away of its own accord; but after waiting a reasonable time find it will not do so without the assistance of a good specific.

We Can Recommend

Pulmonic Cough Cure

As a quick and reliable remedy for all throat and lung troubles.

HALL & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists.

Clarence Block, Cor Yates and Douglas

Newsy Letter From Tin Town

Dr. Ralston Writes From Natal of the Present Condition.

How the Country Around Ladysmith Looks Since the Relief.

The following extract from a letter received last mail from Dr. Cecil Rolston, M.R.C.S., Edin., and now civil surgeon to the Natal field force, written to his father, Dr. Rolston, R.N., Clayoquot, will be found highly interesting and descriptive of Ladysmith and surrounding country.

Natal Field Force, Tin Town Camp, the General Hospital, Ladysmith, 22nd May 1900.

* * * Here I am at Ladysmith, having exchanged with a fellow who wanted to go home. It is the furthest base hospital towards the front in Natal. We have nearly 1,100 men in hospital here, nearly every one enteric fever and dysentery; only a few surgical cases. I got to Ladysmith by train from Durban on Saturday evening; it was a very interesting journey.

I got into the train at Durban from the ship at 10 o'clock at night, and slept in it till 2 o'clock a.m.; then the train started. The country is very pretty as far as Maritzberg, very hilly and a few trees, the railway winding round valleys and hills, all the way up hill and down. I had breakfast at Maritzburg, which is prettily situated in a valley surrounded with hills. We stayed their half an hour, then came on, the country getting more hilly all the way, very uninviting looking, here and there a farm. Then we got to Frere, and then the interesting part began. At Chievely, where Buller's headquarters were, we could see the Drakensburg away to the east, and to the north the Tugela heights. We passed a lot of graves close to the railway line, of soldiers. Lord Roberts' son is buried there. At Frere the station was decorated with flags, in honor of the relief of Mafeking, which we heard there, had just been reported. We then came to Colenso and saw the battle grounds. Boer trenches ran at right angles to the railway line outside the village of Colenso, the Tugela heights overlooking a wide stretch of open ground, where so many of our men fell. Colenso is only a small village, a few houses close to the River Tugela. We saw the bridge which was destroyed by the Boers. We have built a new one alongside the old one. Fort Wylie is quite close to the bridge, a small hill, like the hill at the back of our house in the valley, only quite thickly covered with boulders. On the top I saw the emplacements of the Boer gun, and all round the hill are trenches. In front of the hill, along the river, is covered with scrub, giving good cover for the Boers, and on the British side it was open ground. Lingwane lay back from the river more, and Pieters Hill, a very high range of hills, running along the river, governing approach to the Tugela. Spion Kop was not visible from the railway, but we passed through the range of hills where all the fighting was, and could see graves and monuments on the hill sides. We lost a great many men there. Then we passed through a succession of hills and saw Boer transport wagons, broken down and left, and old camping grounds; then we saw the great Mt. Bulwana Hills, where the Boers had Long Tom—it is a great long hill, very high—and as we rounded it we came to the Klip river and saw the dam the Boers had almost completed of sand bags, with the supposed object of flooding Ladysmith. They used hundreds of bags of sand, all filled and ready along the bank of the river, to complete it, but had to leave suddenly. The dam itself was composed of thousands of bags of sand, right across, but had been cleared away in the centre since the relief of Ladysmith by the British. The Boers must have had hundreds of Kaffirs at work. I should think they made them work for them during their regime round Ladysmith. When we passed the end of Bulwana Ladysmith came into view, lying off in a hollow about five miles away, and hills all round it. We passed the site of Eulombi camp, lying just beneath the Bulwana Hill—the neutral ground allowed by the Boers—and hospital. It was quite under their control. Then we ran into Ladysmith, a spreadout town, rather after the style of Selkirk, only more spreadout. I got out of the train and met a lieutenant, who had been an invalid on the hospital ship Avoca for a week, now on his way to the front again. He took me to the Royal hotel, where I put up for the night, feeling very tired. The Royal hotel had shell wounds in various places. The billiard room was badly damaged by a shell. I daresay you have read of it. The town bears evidence all about of shelling. Next morning I saw 27 Boer prisoners marched in up the main street, with a guard round them. They were rather tired looking and looked very typical, just like the pictures you see of them, only rather a motley-looking lot, very like a gang of threshers one would see out West. They were captured up by Dundee somewhere, and were marched off to the jail. The town was hung with flags in honor of Mafeking relief. It looked very strange to see these prisoners brought in to the town all in gala array, which they had been besieging for so long and could not get into. I walked out to this place to report myself to the P.M.D. for duty, and I never saw such a dusty place in my life as the road out to this place is. The wind simply blows blizzards of dust, fine, powdery dust, like flour, only brown, the ground being clayey sand. This place is called Tin Town because it is all built of galvanized iron, or tin; a regular military town, rows and rows of blocks of tin houses. It is about one and a half miles from Ladysmith proper. It was the old cavalry barracks and military camp, but was vacated during the siege, as it lies right out in the open. The houses are pierced with shells all over the place. I reported myself and found the chap I am taking the place of, a very nice fellow, named Balfour, who had been all through the siege and had been ill lately with enteric fever. I have rooms, two to myself, a servant and horse, a very nice little beast, after the style of our old Charlie, only a little chunkier. I got him from a fellow who is going away for a month. He has been ill with enteric—a civil surgeon, too. I like the change so far immensely. The air is very clear, the sky blue all day, and the nights are quite cold; but I feel more energetic than when on board ship in Durban, which is a most enervating place.

I went for a ride on my horse with another chap, about four miles out, and saw something of the veldt. It is hard-baked by the sun and the grass very dried up. The country is all hills and open stretches—the hills one mass of boulders. It reminds me of the country above our house—very steep, all covered with stones and huge angular boulders and round, pebbly ones, making walking up them a toil. However, I enjoyed the ride. It was the first ride I had had since leaving Canada, and I felt quite at home on my horse going along some open country again. We passed pickets on the hills of our men, as we have outposts all round. The hills are all entrenched and have stone breastworks on them. Just above this Tin Town is a hill called King's hill, with a 4.7-inch naval gun on it. I went up this afternoon to see it. It is entrenched all round, and a picket is up there. Wagon hill is about two miles from us, where the Boers so nearly got in to Ladysmith on January 6—they were very nearly in, too, I can tell you. If they got past that hill they could easily have taken the town, they say—but they were driven back with heavy loss.

I played in a cricket match yesterday against the South African Light Horse, and we beat them. They are a fine, hardy-looking lot of men—Englishmen like our Western men. I was to have played in a return match to-day, but was on duty, supernumerary orderly. To-morrow I am on orderly duty proper—that is, I am orderly officer for the day, having to go round and see all the cooking and canteens and attend any cases after hours and be responsible for the running of the camp. We each have to take it in turns, and have to sleep in the orderly offices, but the P. M. O. here is Major Wescott, R. A. M. C., who was also through the siege. There are two other R. A. M. C. majors here, it being a very large hospital. We are to move down south to Howick, not far from Pietermaritzburg, in three weeks—a very pretty place, but I should like to go north and see more of the country before going back. The war is practically over now; the Boers are hardly likely to make much of a stand now, as we have advanced right up to their border. Buller is at Newcastle, and will wait till Roberts advances before doing much more. We have a mess-room and have our rations, and pay for extras; the mess committee runs that. I think it comes to about 15s. a week at most. I have very comfortable rooms, and with my camp outfit am very comfortable. I brought such a lot of stuff with me, which I have only now had occasion to use—camp-bed, table, chair, bath and washing basin, and bucket of canvas—very handy indeed, as they collapse, when empty, into small space. I also brought any amount of medical books and some music, and heaps of clothes. My servant is a most beautiful violin player, so I get him in in the evening to play. He really is a grand violinist; he is a driver in the R. A., quite a young chap, and keeps my room well. I got table, chairs and lamp and other things from the stores here—just give the man a requisition for them and he gets them. There would not be any need to bring anything much, really, as they have everything in store here; he commandeers any extra that I want. I want to get up country, if possible, and see the Transvaal. This is a beautiful climate really, but a most unhealthy place just now, with such a camp full of cases of typhoid and dysentery, and the hot days make things interesting, I can tell you; the coolies do all the extra work and Kaffirs. It is most amusing to see a wagon drawn by ten mules; they go along the road raising clouds of dust; my boots are quite thick with the dust; I wear riding breeches and leggings generally, the latter being the best for the dust. Natal is the dustiest place one could imagine—it is such fine, permeating, powdery stuff. I am going for a long ride the day after to-morrow, to see the various hills where fights took place, and to pick up fragments of shells and other warlike mementoes of interest. To-night Ladysmith is en fete for Mafeking's relief: they are to have fireworks, bonfires, etc.

I came up in the train from Durban with a man who had been taken prisoner by the Boers in the beginning of the war; he is a manager of a coal mine, and gave me a very interesting account of his adventures. He was sent to Pretoria and thence across to Delagoa Bay, out of the country, being an Englishman. At Frere an Afrikander farmer got in with a Dutch lady; this man had a farm at Elandslaagte. He must be half Dutch, I should think, as he spoke with a foreign accent; anyway, he lived on this farm at Elandslaagte all through the siege of Ladysmith, and had to leave after all, as the Dutch turned out everybody that did not help them. The battle of Elandslaagte was fought just near his farm. He said they were firing shots all round his place, and our shells used to go overhead, but he did not get hurt and lived on all through, and was then on his way back to his farm to see what it was like. The Boers looted every house they came across, and destroyed furniture which they could not carry away wantonly. It seems strange to be right in this place, which has been the object of the gaze of all the world for so long. I gave up all hope almost of seeing this country when I was on the Avoca, as she returns to England on June 1, and I should not have seen much of it. A lot of the civil surgeons here are men who have practised in Johannesburg or in this colony, and had to turn out when war broke out. They are going back again when peace is made.

I have just been doing a rather interesting duty. The orderly officer has to attend the giving out of beer at canteen hours—6 to 6:30 p. m., and 8 to 8:45 p. m.—to see that men do not get more than one pint each. All the orderly men employed in the hospital wards are allowed to buy one pint a day and no more; but it is very difficult to watch and see that a man doesn't come twice. A man will come for this pint the first time with a forage cap, and then with a slouch hat with a big coat on, for his second, and if you are not sharp you can't recognize him; however, we caught two or three to-night. I was just supernumerary and learning the business, as it were. To-morrow I am on duty. The hospital orderlies are a lot of men, as a rule, employed by the government to do hospital duty, and are a motley crew—all sorts of men. They tell rather shady tales about the bearer companies during the fighting; whether they are true or not I don't know, but a lot are foreigners and don't look a very attractive lot; I should think they must be a queer lot by the look of them. I am telling you a long yarn, but I have such a lot to tell that I don't know how to do it—I give it in scraps. I have only seen the country cursorily yet. The men I spoke of in the train pointed out all the interesting country on the road up here, and talking to officers who have been all through the fighting, I have picked up a lot of information. The lieutenant I spoke of—Smith—whom I met on the Avoca, was shot through the chest at Vaal Krantz, yet he is now on his way up again to join the regiment. There have been wonderful recoveries from wounds. The Mauser bullet is a humane one—if one can say so—it makes such a small wound, unless it hits a bone, even bullet wounds through the head. I saw in my wards on the Avoca men even walking about. I have not had any letters at all yet of any kind, and don't expect any yet for a long time, as they get stuck somewhere. This hospital will soon be moved to Howick or somewhere else, and then I don't know where I shall go. I shall go with it most probably. There is a large staff of surgeons here, but not many nurses—only 30.

The people and troops in Ladysmith had a fearfully hard time. At the end they had only one biscuit or a quarter a day, and one ounce of meat. They used to make blanc manges with a little starch and color it with blue or anything they could get hold of, used axle-grease to cook with, etc. I picked up a biscuit (hard tack) on the hill up above here to-day—a remnant of the siege rations. One can see the siege shelters dug out in the ground—shell-proof palaces which they used. The trenches have a very unpleasant smell. There are supposed to be Boers in Van Reenan's Pass, about 32 miles from here, in the Drakensbergs. They are a high ridge of mountains running north and south, and a cleft between two of the high ones is Van Reenan's Pass. They are a stiff looking range, very high and jagged looking; in the evening they look quite close. The Boers will have a hard time now, we have such a tremendous lot of men everywhere all round them. I don't see how they can expect to do much more. We don't hear so much news here as they do in London; everything comes back from London by telegraph, as the censor won't permit news. Of course, we hear rumors, but in London they get news from all over South Africa. The Natal Witness is our newspaper, published in Pietermaritzburg.

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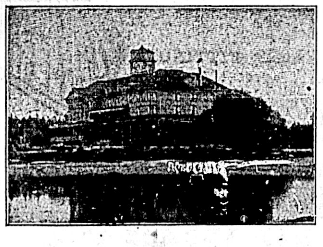

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A VISIT TO TAKU' CHINA

(By Margherita A. Hamm.)

The town of Taku, which has lately been captured by the allied civilized nations, is a military settlement rather than a city. It is situated at the mouth of the Pei-ho, the chief river in the province of Chi-Li. It was originally a fishing village, and a favorite rendezvous of pirates and smugglers. Even before the first war of China with England it was fortified in the antiquated style so dear to the Chinese heart. The old fort is still in existence, and is wondered at and laughed over by a few who visit the place. The walls are made of brick and earth and reinforced by mud banks made from the oozy soil of the neighborhood. Originally it was armed with smooth-bore, muzzle-loading thirty-two and sixty-four pounders. It was a stronghold according to the standards of the last century, but under modern conditions practically worthless. It was neatly described to a party of friends by the late Captain Gridley, of the Olympia, as "the most satisfactory cattle-pen on the Chinese coast." During the war between France and China in 1884-85 the old fort was greatly strengthened by earthwork batteries on both sides of the river, and by a number of Krupp and Armstrong guns. It was the intention of the Chinese commander-in-chief to use Armstrongs exclusively, but the British agent refused to pay any commission to the Chinese officials or to give receipts for amounts larger than those he received. Negotiations were therefore broken off with him, and the remainder of the armament supplied through Chinese intermediaries, who furnished Krupp guns at figures satisfactory to themselves and the purchasers.

"QUAKER" CARTRIDGES.

The corruption which marked this official business was illustrated soon after the breaking out of the war between China and Japan, when over one thousand cartridges in stock turned out to be clay neatly moulded, silvered, and japanned, so as to be almost indistinguishable from the real article. Two of these "Quaker" cartridges were exhibited in Yokohama among other relics of the international contest. It is said by old residents of Tien Tsin that at least two or what seemed to be the largest-sized Krupp guns were made of wood, painted, silvered, and carved so as to be perfect images of the steel and iron weapons of the famous German ironmaster.

There is no harbor to Taku, it being upon the low coast of the Hoanghai, or Yellow sea. The settlement consists of barracks, officers' quarters, a small customs house, and a lot of poor Chinese houses or hovels. The land is a part of the delta of the Pei-ho. This river, though small, brings down an enormous amount of silt, and is steadily shoaling up the sea beyond. Although the Yellow sea is rather turbulent, the fierce river is moving the bar out steadily. The charts show this movement very clearly. Those of the early part of the century make the bar about three miles from the shore, in 1850 it was about four and a half miles and to-day it is six miles. At this distance from the land there is only twelve feet at low tide, excepting in the four channels. The bottom is mud, so soft and so free from rocks that the coasting captains who ply that part of the Chinese waters think little of running aground in this neighborhood. For many years enterprising merchants have kept powerful steam tugs at Tien Tsin, and they make a handsome profit in towing vessels up and down the Pei-ho, and in pulling luckless ships off the numberless shoals within the bar.

A DESOLATE LANDSCAPE.

Taku is exceedingly desolate. Though the soil is very rich and vegetation grows with rapidity, yet the poverty of the people compels them to utilize the smallest pieces of vegetable matter. In the fall the writer has noticed the natives gathering all the dead leaves, and just before the first frost they dug up all the roots, even the grass roots, dried them, and put them by for fuel. From October until April, therefore, the ground is as bare as a newly-ploughed field, and the endless expanses of clay, sand, and silt forms as lugubrious a background as the eye could rest upon. So thorough is this robbery of green things that the land birds go to more favorable districts, and even such winged creatures as the wild ducks make but a short stay in their long flight to warmer climes.

The natives of Taku belong to the same type as those of other towns in Chi-Li and Shan-Tung. They are much larger, heavier, and stronger than those of the south, who give us ninety-nine per cent. of our Chinese population, and they are of much lighter complexion, many of them having grey red hair. They are proud and more independent and often more unruly than their colleagues in the south. In size and stature they compare well with the average American. Through this district is found a strain of very tall and powerful men, who, according to their own legends, are descendants of a famous Mongolian horde that came from the north several thousand years ago. It is this breed which produced Chang, the star giant of Barnum's moral show in the years long gone by, and Chang's sister, a colossal maiden eight feet four inches in height.

The climate of Taku cannot be recommended from any point of view. In winter it is bitterly cold, and all communication is shut off by a wall or great rampart of ice at sea and drifts of snow on land. For three months the place is thus buried alive. During the spring rains the territory is a miasmatic marsh, and during the rest of the year it is hot, dusty, insect-ridden, and uncomfortable. From Taku an excellent military road runs to Tien Tsin. It owes its existence and fine condition to Li Hung Chang, who, during his long official residence there as Viceroy, bestowed more care and labor upon thoroughfares of his jurisdiction than any other Viceroy. While the road is not equal to the imperial post road which runs through the empire, it is much better than the average Chinese road, which goes up and down hill with no regard to safety or comfort. It seems to have been flagged in the beginning of history and not to have been repaired since. Any good points about it are due to the millions of feet, brute and human, which have traversed its surface and the rain and wind which have brought dust and debris to fill up its inequalities.

The Pei-ho is a stream which resembles some of the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. It twists and winds like a serpent and changes its channel with regularity and despatch. It is always navigable to light-draught boats, and during the spring, to steamers of twenty and twenty-one feet draught. There is a river population as upon every stream in the Celestial Empire, but on account of the bitter winters and the spring freshets its habits are very different from those which prevail on the Yang-tse and the Si-Kiang. In the early fall the junkmen draw their clumsy craft high up on the banks and build around them walls of mud. Frequently the walls will be higher than the gunwales. The first frost changes the mud to crystalline hardness, making it a capital defence against cold and storm. This practice has been copied by civilized nations, and many are the men-of-war, English and American, which have gone into mud quarters during the winter at Tien Tsin station. Our own people have developed the Chinese practice into a science and have won the admiration of the Mongolians. One winter the Palos, which was a light-draught gunboat, ran on a mud flat at high tide. A mud wall, eight feet high and ten feet wide, was built all around it. Between the walls and the boat the sailors put straw, and on the straw a coating of mud eight inches thick. From the port and starboard gangways they ran out wooden platforms to the top of the wall and thence a light bridge to the land. Over the deck they built a barnlike structure containing windows, and covered all the joints with paper. While building the deck-cover the early frost converted the mud into adamant, and so gave them an outside wall to their craft which was proof against cold, rats, and thieves. They next made a skating pond along the wall, and there during the winter they held high carnival.

At one time there was a large junk trade on the Pei-ho, especially of big freight junks bringing rice, beans, bean cake, bean oil, and foreign goods to Tien Tsin. This was almost wholly destroyed by the coasting steamers. At the present time two Chinese, four Japanese, six English, and one German line of steamers call regularly at Tien Tsin, and at least two tramp steamers visit it every week. As a single steamer will bring from ten to fifty times as much cargo as a junk, the decadence of the junk trade is easily understood. The junkmen, who even to-day are a powerful element in the working classes, are very bitter against the Chinese merchants, who are now so largely interested in steam navigation. It must be remembered that these coasters are manned by Chinese crews, chiefly Swatow men, with Malay quartermasters. The Swatow men speak a language utterly unintelligible to the people of Chi Li, who regard them as foreigners of a worse type than those who have red heads, i.e., English or Luzon men (Spaniards), or Flower flag men, that is, Americans. A Chinese steamship sailor receives $5 gold a month, while the junkmen, even in his palmy days, got but $1 to $1.50. To the resentment occasioned by the destruction of the business is added the jealousy produced by seeing a rival receive what is to him a princely salary. This may account in some measure for the fact that most of the disturbances of the present insurrection have thus far taken place on the great internal waterways, which have been so profoundly affected commercially in the past decade.

The native soldiers at Taku are no better and no worse than those of other ports. At one time when Li Hung Chang was in power in Chi-Li they were well drilled and were thoroughly familiar with modern weapons, but during the war with Japan his famous army corps was broken up, and when he was displaced and degraded the efficient organization which he had created at Tien Tsin and Taku was utterly demolished by his conservative rivals. Only one regiment and a brass band remain at Tien Tsin to tell the story of their former greatness. For the last five years the Taku garrison has consisted of poorly-dressed, poorly-fed, and poorly-drilled raw levies, with their pay generally six months in arrears, and with no medical attendance excepting that which they could secure from a medical missionary. Many of them have never fired a rifle nor handled a cartridge. So far as is known, they have never used the big guns, the only firing they have done being the salute from a light field piece whenever a man-of-war passed the forts en route to Tien Tsin. The present officers are on a par with the men. Under the conservative administration of the Empress Dowager all the foreign drillmasters have been discharged from the imperial service, and their places filled with graduates of the Manchurian Military College at Pekin. This school, its system, and graduates would be ridiculously funny if they were not so pitiable. Their chief text-book upon military science is a literary classic more than one thousand years old. It abounds in such extraordinary recommendations as these:

"A wise general plays sweet music before going to battle in order to lull his enemies into a deep sleep."

"A good commander should insist upon his men practising with the bow to shoot backwards as they ride on their horses, and should at times lead in the exercise himself."

"No general should go to war without taking with him an extra red umbrella and an extra umbrella bearer."

These graduates are supposed to have mastered horsemanship, bow and arrow, the spear, the sword, and martial music, these being even to-day the chief features of the Manchurian curriculum.

The Taku garrison is supposed to consist of 5,000 soldiers commanded by Ti-Tai, or major-general. If Taku is like most of the garrison cities of China, the 5,000 soldiers existed only upon paper, excepting so far as drawing their salaries from the national Treasury was concerned, and are represented by 1,100 or 1,200 poor wretches no more entitled to the name of soldier than the little New York boys who parade up and down the street with wooden guns and paper hats.

MARGHERITA A. HAMM.

He knocked at the back door of a suburban house and the cook opened it. He was a sinster looking fellow, and the cook held on to thedoor.

"Lady of the house at home?" he inquired, gruffly.

"No," trembled the cook.

"Master of the house at home?"

"No."

"None of the people in?"

"None but me," and she tried to shut the door.

"Ah! never mind," he growled, seting his foot against it; "I'll come in and have a good feed. Let go that door."

She let go the door, and the tramp went in and fell into the arms of a burly policeman who was courting the cook contrary to orders.—London Tit-Bits.

She—Am I the first woman you ever loved.

He—Yes. Am I the first man who ever loved you?

She (contemptuously)—You are insulting!—London Tit-Bits.

The Serpent Mounds of Ohio

A Valuable Prehistoric Structure Presented to Archaeological Society.

Given Up On Condition of Being Kept a Public Park.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Within the next few days the Ohio State Archaeological Society will come into possession of the most valuable prehistoric remains in the state. The Peabody Museum of Boston, which has owned the famous Serpent Mound in Adams county since 1887, has agreed to deed the property to the society on condition that it is preserved as a public park and kept in good condition. While the arrangement has been made, the actual transfer of deeds has not yet been effected, but the papers will be made out probably within the next week.

The attention of scientists has been directed to this earthwork since 1849, when the first accurate survey was made by Messrs. Squire and Dana. The existence of the structure had been known for years previous to that time, but very slight interest was taken in it. After the first survey it was occasionally visited by those interested in archaeology, until Prof. Putnam made a second survey in 1887. He made an arrangement with the owner of the property, by the terms of which it was cleaned of woods and underbrush, and eventually, acting for the ladies of Boston, he purchased it and presented it to Harvard University as an adjunct to the Peabody Museum.

Public interest in the matter was aroused by the decision of the trustees of the museum to maintain the property as a public park, and the Ohio legislature enacted a law freeing the Serpent Mound, and all other property of a similar nature, which was preserved as a public park and not for profit, from taxation. The distance at which the park is from Boston, however, forced the trustees of the museum to the conclusion that the Ohio Archaeological Society is its proper custodian and the offer was made some months ago to transfer it to the society on the conditions named.

Although the fact of the existence of the Serpent Mound is known to practically every one in the state, few know of the importance attached to it by archaeologists. Persistent explorations of the mound and its immediate vicinity have resulted in many important discoveries, which have opened the field to conclusions of widespread interest. The mound is a voiceless evidence of the fact that certain forms of worship in all parts of the world were identical in prehistoric times, and from this some have come to the conclusion that the human race was everywhere alike in its earlier forms of development. Other scientists have reasoned, however, not that the race was one great family, undivided into tribes in that distant age, but that the different tribes touched elbows in some things. The form of the mound and the discoveries made under the soil of modern formation have led to the conclusion that the race known as the Mound Builders were addicted to the terrible worship of the serpent, of which little is positively known and much is guessed. That human sacrifice formed a part of the rites of this worship seems certain from the evidence gained by a study of the mound.

As indicated in the name, the mound is in the perfect form of a serpent, whose body extends from tip to tip 1,254 feet. Its jaws are open, and the snake seems to be in the act of swallowing an egg. From the position of the jaws the conclusion is inevitable that the serpent is lying on its right side, and a considerable knowledge of serpent anatomy is evidenced by the structure of the body. Its average height is 5 feet and its average width 20 feet. The opened jaws are respectively 61 and 56 feet in length and 47 feet apart at their tips. The head is 30 feet wide and 5 feet high, while the tail tapers to a mound 2 feet in width and 1 foot high. Everywhere the due proportions of the body are maintained, ending in a carefully coiled tail, whose coils, after the lapse of untold centuries, are yet distinct. This is largely due to the restoration of 1887. Previous to that time the mound had been used as a cornfield, and the action of the plow and harrow was rapidly wearing it down to the level of the soil on either side. It is now restored to its pristine condition as nearly as possible. In this the recollection of the old residents who remember it before the agricultural steel had scarred it was called upon to guide the scientists.

How many centuries ago it was built will never be known until the great day when all earth's secrets are opened. The explorations have shown, however, that there are three strata of soil. First comes the superimposed layer of black soil, composed of vegetable mold, which has been deposited since the erection of the mound. Second is the yellow clay of which the mound was built, and which was apparently carried from three pits in the near vicinity. Third is the grayish clay of the foundation. Evidently the soil, whatever there may have been at that time, had been cleared away until this clay was reached. Upon it huge stones had been carried with infinite labor from the bed of Brush Creek, far below, to form a foundation. This preserved it against the wash of rains, and upon this foundation the mound was built of yellow clay, mixed in some places with ashes. The egg-shaped mound within the jaws of the serpent is an oval of which the walls are 4 feet high and 18 feet wide. The oval itself is 120 by 60 feet. In the pit in the center of the egg the ancient altar was placed.

Some of its fire-blackened stones are still there. Within the memory of men still living it was quite an imposing structure. The myth that treasure was buried in this ancient cairn had firm hold on the pioneers, however, and years ago the altar was torn down in a vain search for gold and precious stones. So far as possible it has been restored.

The mound itself is built as all other serpent mounds are, no matter in what country. The head of the serpent, containing the altar, is on a high bluff overlooking Brush Creek. The first rays of the Sun-God fell upon this altar, and from it the priests of the ancient faith could see the three forks of the river below. This trinity, whether it be three rivers or three mountains, is always to be seen from an altar of the serpent worshippers, and is always unmistakable. The altar is invariably placed in the one spot from which the trinity may be seen. It is always placed where the first rays of the rising sun may fall upon it. From the neighboring lands the awe-struck worshippers of old might see the priests perform their fearsome rites, and watch the victim of the stone knives gasp out his last breath as the first tongue of flame licked at his still quivering flesh. Just what these rites were will never be known, in all probability. But that fire and knife played a part in them can hardly be doubted from the mute witnesses by modern searchers.

That the spot was revered as a shrine is certain from the character of the remains found near it. Hardly a square yard of the surrounding territory is there that did not at one time hold a grave. The interments were evidently made with ceremonies of some nature. Ashes are frequently found in the graves, though this is not often an indication of cremation. The human bones are rather to be considered as the scrapings from the hearth desolated by the death of its protector. In them are found stone and bone weapons and ornaments, and occasionally plates of native copper, rudely hammered out, or crystals of lead ore fashioned into rude ornaments. Smelting was not known then, and stone hammers took the place of the rolling mills of today.

From the position of these copper ornaments they wore evidently head and breast plates, probably burnished. They are in very rare instances of sufficient size to be considered as an early attempt at body armor. Flint knives of considerable elegance and of presumable utility are to be found in abundance, together with weapons in the process of making, and the stone shapers and grinders by which the weapons were made. In one or two instances these stone knives have been found in such position as to lead to the conclusion that they were lodged in the body at the time of interment. Whether they were placed there before or after death is conjecture. In the ashes of the graves remains of rude pottery are also to be found.

From a careful inspection of the Serpent Mound, and an exploration of the graves and the mound itself, scientists have formed several interesting conclusions. First, that the mound, corresponding as it does exactly in type with similar serpent mounds found in Asia, Africa and Europe, Central America, Peru and Mexico, points to the dissemination of serpent worship at one time over the then habitable world. Whether these mounds are of approximately the same date, or belong to different epochs, is yet debatable. That they belong to the same form of worship is indisputable. Human sacrifice is pointed at by the fire-blackened altars. The worship of the snake still exists among the Zunis and Moquis of our own country, though the more bloodthirsty portion of the rites is now omitted. All evidence points to such sacrifice at no distant date, among them, however.

Structural peculiarities of the skulls point to the similarity of the Mound Builders with the Hindoos of the present day and with the ancient Peruvian races. The occasional persence of decapitated bodies in the Serpent Mound graves, or a bodyless skull, indicates that head hunting even as it is now practiced among the Dyaks of Borneo, existed in those earlier days. Traces of paints occasionally are found on the disinterred skeletons, together with lumps of the ochre used for such personal adornment, even as the American Indian does now where he has not come in contact with the influence of civilization. Lastly, the skulls found are those of men equal in brain capacity and muscular and bony structure to races in existence at present.

The sixty acres of the Serpent Mound park will always prove an inspiration to the archaeologists of America, as well as a charming summer resort to persons of less scientific bent. The gift to the State Archaeological Society places it in the custody of those who ought by right to have charge of it. Further explorations are contemplated in the near future, and in the meantime it is to be maintained as a park free to those who wish to enjoy it. That is the one condition attached to the gift.

THE FIRE ALARM.

Position of the Boxes of the Victoria System.

3—Birdcage Walk and Superior, James Bay
4—Carr and Simcoe Streets, "
5—Michigan and Menzies Streets, "
6—Menzies and Niagara Streets, "
7—Montreal and Kingston Streets, "
8—Montreal and Simcoe Streets, "
9—Dallas Rd and Simcoe Street, "
14—Vancouver and Burdette Streets.
15—Douglas and Humboldt Streets.
16—Humboldt and Rupert Streets.
21—Yates and Broad Streets.
23—Fort and Government Streets.
24—Yates and Wharf Streets.
25—Johnson and Government Streets.
26—Douglas St. bet. Fort and View Street.
27—Headquarters Fire Dept., Cormorant St.
31—View and Blanchard Streets.
32—Fort and Quadra Streets.
34—Yates and Cook Streets.
35—Yates and Stanley Ave.
36—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro Roads.
37—Cadboro and Richmond Roads.
41—Quadra and Pandora Sreets.
42—Chatham and Blanchard Streets.
43—Caledonia and Cook Streets.
45—Spring Ridge.
51—Douglas and Discovery Streets.
52—Government and Princess Avenue.
53—King's Road and Second Street.
54—Fountain, Douglas St. and Hillside Ave.
56—Oaklands Fire Hall.
61—Cormorant and Store Streets.
62—Discovery and Store Streets.
63—John and Bridge Streets.
64—Catherine Street, Victoria West.
65—Springfield Avenue and Esquimalt Road.
71—Douglas St., and Burnside Road.

"Jacky Jones never carries an umbrella; he says it's plebian."

"Plebian?"

"Yes, he says it looks as if you couldn't afford to get rained on."—Indianapolis Journal.

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Gen. Brabant's Clever Work

Career of "Our Only Colonial General" As He Is Called.

Has Had All His Practical Training in South African Wars.

From Daily Mail.

The news that fifteen hundred Boers have surrendered to Gen. Brabant will be received with the utmost satisfaction not only in this country, but in Cape Colony, where few men are more popular than he. General Brabant, himself a colonist, has proved a much-liked and able commander of the colonial forces.

Within a very short time the success of General Brabant has been phenomenal. Having had under him, in different parts of South Africa, a trustworthy column of experienced scouts and roughriders, he has performed many doughty deeds, which have fully justified the high trust reposed in him and those under his command. Edward Yewd Brabant is a man of sixty-one years of age, and, though whitened as to hair and moustache, is as stalwart, strong, and strapping as a man of half his years. He has seen much fighting, and is no stranger to active service. He entered the 2nd Derby Militia as ensign in the year 1855, but emigrating to South Africa in the following year, he joined the Cape Mounted Rifles, in which excellent and reliable corps he did much good work, rising to the rank of captain, and retiring in the year 1870. Soon afterwards he was elected member of the legislative assembly of the Cape Colony for East London, a constituency he has consistently continued to represent ever since—that is, for an unbroken period of thirty years, a record which is probably unequalled in any other colony. In 1878 he was appointed Field Commandant of Colonial Forces, and in the following year colonel of the Cape Yeomanry. While holding this rank he commanded his regiment in the Basuto war, and did good work, to the end that he was created C.M.G. in the following year. With all his fighting, General Brabant is really a man of peace, a farmer by profession and a politician by predilection. At Gonnubie Park, East London, he has a magnificent estate, which he farms scientifically on the most approved principles. He has met with considerable success, and has overcome many of the difficulties inherent in South African farming. His use of mechanical appliances is considerable, and he has been the pioneer in his district in the introduction of labor-saving machinery. He excels chiefly in sheep-rearing and has been very successful with his flocks. Next to his warlike experiences, perhaps his greatest claim to notoriety lies in the fact that he was the president of the South African League, that excellent and useful political body which, despite malignant statements to the contrary, was in no way connected with the capitalist movement in the Transvaal, but was entirely concerned in maintaining the just rights of the Proletariat, and in combating the pernicious influences of the Africander Bond. On behalf of the South African League, General Brabant made several fine speeches throughout the country, and, being an out-and-out Imperialist, he carried with him his audiences without a dissentient voice. He has a ready oratorical manner, and by dint of much experience of speaking in the Cape house of parliament, he is able to frame his speeches in a manner understood by whatever audience he may happen to address. Like his old friend Mr. Rhodes he has something akin to contempt for sartorial glories; and it is only his fine martial bearing that saves him from a charge of shabbiness. The amount of his tailor's bill per annum would probably not keep the average Londoner in shoe leather for that period; and, to see him in the streets of Capetown during the parliamentary session, habited in an old brown jacket (which he invariably keeps closely buttoned), a bowler hat, and with a stick under his arm, you would never think him the man of means he is, or the representative of so important a constituency as East London. As a great farmer he has the farming interests of Cape Colony thoroughly at heart. Nevertheless, he does not think that the interests of the colony should be entirely subservient to the "backbone of the country," as the Cape farmers have been ironically dubbed. General Brabant has always professed the highest admiration for Mr. Rhodes, and the keenest interest in the right hon. gentleman's Imperial tasks in South Africa. In the light of recent events, and especially the charge against the Cape Dutch of an anti-British conspiracy, it is interesting to recall that on March 5, 1897, Captain Brabant, as he then was, emphatically stated at a public meeting in Capetown that in the Afrikander Bond was an inner circle, which was looking forward to establishing a Dutch republic in the colony. So keen was Captain Brabant on the subject that he went so far as to say that notwithstanding his high admiration for Mr. Rhodes he should object most strenuously to backing up that gentleman if he (Mr. Rhodes) went back to his old plan of using the Bond to further his own particular policy. The "Fighting Port," as East London is called, is deservedly proud of its "Fighting General." General Brabant's son, a lieutenant in the Imperial Light Horse, was killed in the early part of the war. The father has the unique distinction of being the only commander at the front who has never been an Imperial officer. He has been Field-Commandant of Colonial Forces, and has had much experience in native warfare, but never before has such an important command been placed in what the strict service martinet would consider to be "lay" hands. It is only fair to add that the work entrusted to him could not have been better done.

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly (making a pastoral call)—I am glad to notice that Mr. Upjohn doesn't say "dam" any more.

Mrs. Upjohn—No, he doesn't. Somebody told him it wasn't considered swearing nowadays.

She—I will be frank with you and acknowledge that you do not, like many men I know, assume to be perfecion.

He—No, but I'm very near it.—Richmond Dispatch.

all were read,
And here is what the opening words of each
epistle said—
"Dear Mr. Smith," "Dear Friend," "Dear
John," My Darling Four-leaf Clover,"
"My Ownest Jack," "Dear John," "Dear
Sir," then "Sir," and all was over.
—London Tit-Bits.

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NORTHBOUND.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Leave Victoria..	9:00	4:25	2:00
Arrive Goldstream	9:28	4:53	2:28
Arrive Shawnigan Lake	10:09	5:34	3:09
Arrive Duncans	10:48	6:15	3:47
Arrive Nanaimo	12:14	7:41	5:15
Arrive Wellington	12:35	7:55	5:30

The following rates will be in effect on Sundays only until further advised.

Goldstream and Return, 50c; Children under 12, 25c.
Shawnigan Lake and Return, 75c; Children under 12, 40c
Duncans and Return, $1.00: Children under 12, 50c.
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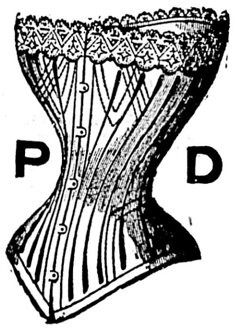

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